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THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

SMASHING "THE MINOR BEELZEBUBS"

WITH PRUSSIANISM everywhere on the retreat, with autocracy's defenses cracking all along the line, with Servia reconquered and Bulgaria driven out of the war, with the Turkish forces in Palestine virtually annihilated, with the Japanese winning victories in Siberia, with the Americans and French pressing on victoriously in Champagne, with the British entering Cambrai, with the Belgians recovering a large strip of their coast-land, the Allied nations now see the turn toward victory of the long lane through which the free eoples of the world have been struggling these four years. They e Germany's military might at last beginning to crumble. nd while Berlin trembles, the reverberation of Allied blows thrills the enemies of Germany with joyous expectation." ruly do the French call the present season the "Autumn of ngeance," says a Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, he notes, besides the surrender and elimination of Bulgaria,

> "Austria pleading for peace and confessing that only enough our is left to last till January; Turkey disastrously defeated, ith the loss of two of her best armies and two of her richest rovinces; Germany suffering the accumulated bitterness f ten consecutive weeks of continuous defeats along the whole extent of what she regarded as the most impregnable part of her front at the hands of armies she believed at her mercy, and looking forward with ever-growing terror to the vengeance for all her crimes that awaits her at the hands of an American army stronger than her own."

The Allied advance on the West Front, from Dixmude to Verdun, with the capture of 40,000 German prisoners in the first three days, threatened not only the Hindenburg line but the very existence of the Quadruple Alliance. It meant that the Bulgarians and Turks, whose armies were crusht during the preceding fortnight, could expect no help from Berlin. And the first consequence of this was the quick collapse and surrender of Bulgaria. In just fifteen days, from September 15 to September 30, the forces under Gen. Franchet d'Esperey pierced the Bulgarian center, split the Bulgarian armies, drove far up the Vardar Valley in southern Servia, invaded Bulgarian territory, and stormed Bulgarian frontier strongholds, taking prisoners by the thousands and guns by the hundreds. After the "slippery and slipping" Ferdinand's vain appeal to Field-Marshal von Mackensen to save the day, the Bulgarian Government saw that the game was up. An armistice was demanded and on September 30 it was reported that Bulgaria's representatives had accepted the Allied terms offered by Gen. Franchet d'Esperey, which included the giving up of all invaded territory, the surrender of all Bulgarian forces outside Bulgarian territory and demobilization of all within, the complete breaking of relations with Germany, Austria, and Turkey, and free access of Allied forces to Bulgarian soil. Just as Ferdinand was learning that his great ally could not succor him, there was fleeing through Constantinople, toward Germany and safety, a German Field-Marshal who had promised the Turkish Sultan an easy conquest of Egypt, but who had barely saved his own skin after the crushing defeat of the Turkish armies he commanded on the old battle-field of Armageddon. The war-lord in Berlin can spare no aid from his own hard-prest lines in France. Our editors are convinced that Teutonic prestige in the East has been forever shattered, and that the evidence that Germany is no longer able to give effective support to her subordinate accomplices, Turkey and Bulgaria—"the minor Beelzebubs," as some one calls them—has ended forever Germany's middle-European dream.

These simultaneous Allied successes in Palestine and Macedonia, "with their prolonged, patient, silent, but consummate preparation," says the New York *Evening Sun*, "constitute a wonderful feat of generalship and they vindicate climactically the principle of unified command." Marshal Foch, as the Philadelphia *Press* notes, has kept almost every sector of the Western Front busy, "and now one by one he is raising the curtain on the several 'side shows.'" The Foch plan of hitting the foe "hard in quick succession at point after point" is now triumphantly in action, others point out, even on the outer edges of the conflict.

America, tho supposedly at peace with both Turkey and Bulgaria, hailed the reconquest of southern Servia as tho it were an American victory, while the news that Allenby had driven the Turk from the Holy Land and "regained Palestine" thrilled every heart. In the words of the Newark *News*, "with one of the great cavalry-rides of history" Allenby "swept north over the plains of Sharon to Nazareth, from Judea across Samaria into Galilee, and, in three days, pocketed the Turkish main army between the Dead Sea and the Sea of Galilee." If Allenby makes the most of his brilliant success, continues *The News*, "Damascus will fall, opening the road to Aleppo and making it possible to effect a junction with General Marshall in Mesopotamia, which would put the British on the frontier of Asia Minor from the Mediterranean to the Persian frontier." Turkey is now threatened by an Allied advance through Bulgaria. The Washington *Post* foresees the complete defeat and elimination of Turkey, the opening of the Black Sea to the Allies, and an open path into Hungary; Germany can only meet this "by weakening the Western Front, where she is already outnumbered."

Allied military and political objects are the same in Palestine and the Balkans, says the military critic, Mr. Sidebotham, in a London *Times* dispatch to the New York *Sun*—

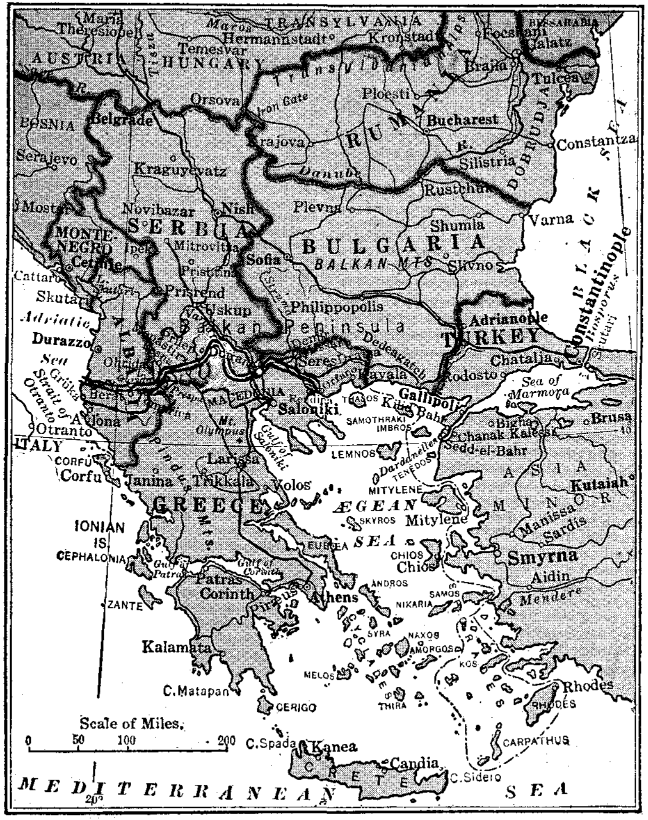
> "They are, first, to redeem for the rightful owners countries opprest by alien domination. Secondly, to defeat the enemy's Oriental policy and discourage his people, as well as to take in time guaranties for future peace and freedom which, if left to the final peace conference, might be skimped. Thirdly, if possible, gain fresh points of attack against our enemies."

The Eastern victories naturally revive the old debate between "Easterners" and "Westerners." A distinguished representative of the latter, General Maurice, warns us, in a dispatch to the New York *Times*, not to make too much of these successes:

> "Let us have no illusions. We can not defeat Germany, Turkey, and Bulgaria decisively in the field at one and the same

time, and there is no way round which leads to the defeat of Germany. If we are led into attempting these excursions we are prolonging the war."

The same view is taken by the New York *Evening Post*, which argues that successes in Palestine and Macedonia were made possible by Foch's offensive in France, and observes:


TRANSYLVANIA
HUNGARY
AUSTRIA
BOSNIA
Belgrade
Serajevo
Bucharest
Constantza
Danube
SERBIA
MONTENEGRO
BULGARIA
BALKAN MTS.
Sofia
Varna
BLACK SEA
Constantinople
Adrianople
TURKEY
Philippopolis
Balkan Peninsula
Durazzo
Adriatic Sea
Strait of Otranto
Otranto
ITALY
Corfu
Salonika
Gallipoli
Sea of Marmora
Brusa
Chanak Kalessi
Sedd-el-Bahr
Dardanelles
LEMNOS
MITYLENE
ÆGEAN SEA
GREECE
IONIAN IS.
CEPHALONIA
ZANTE
Janina
Larissa
Athens
Corinth
Patras
Kalamata
C. Matapan
CERIGO
Smyrna
Aidin
Kutaiah
ASIA MINOR
Rhodes
CARPATHUS
Kanea
Candia
CRETE
C. Sidero
C. Spada
Scale of Miles.
0 50 100 200
MEDITERRANEAN SEA

RELATION OF THE BALKAN FRONT TO ADJACENT LANDS.

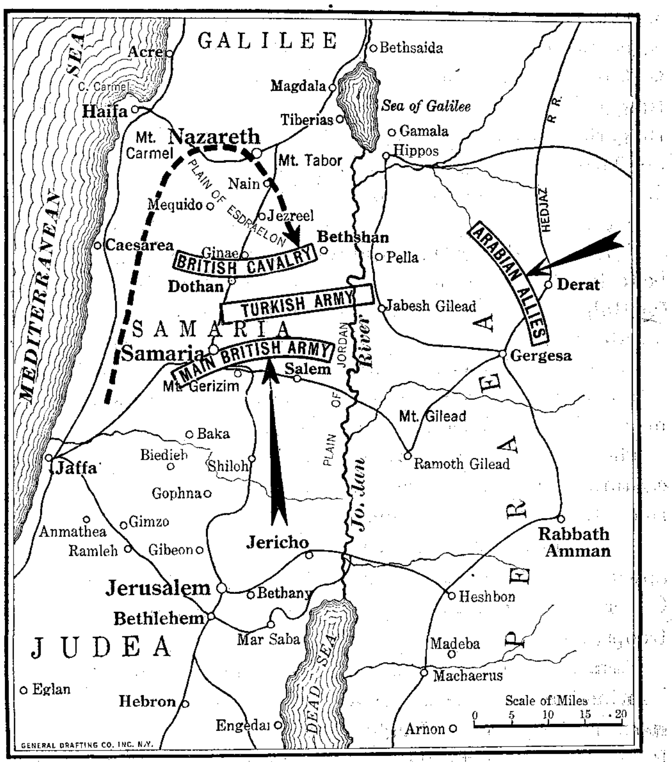
"It is not minimizing the importance of the victories in the East to say that the Allies are working for a swifter victory than could be obtained by the crushing of Turkey and Bulgaria and their separation from the Central Alliance. If we were content to stand for two years on the defensive in France, the war might be so won. But that is precisely what the great Allied effort, and principally America's effort, is intended to avoid. . . . If the war were to be won by negotiation the Allies would be justified in concentrating on the policy of piecemeal Eastern conquest and the break-up of the Teuton alliance. But as it is, Foch will still prepare himself to break the German line once for all between the North Sea and the Vosges."

On the other hand, it seems to the military expert of the New York *Times* that these successes in the East have certainly "justified in full measure the British judgment in continuing their forces in what would on the surface appear to be but subsidiary fields." The Washington *Post* laments the long ascendency of the "Westerners" in Allied councils. It believes them largely responsible for the fact that the Central Powers were enabled "without let or hindrance" to consolidate their positions in Roumania, Asia Minor, and the Russian Black Sea littoral. The results in Macedonia and Palestine have, in the opinion of this newspaper, more than justified the expectations of the "Easterners," and "the only pity is" that their views "were so long opposed and that the present success was not obtained eighteen long months ago, which, in the opinion of competent observers, could have been done." The Brooklyn *Eagle* is of much the same opinion and declares that "a destroyed Turkey, an emancipated Servia, a revived Roumania, and a Greece infused with new vitality and power are objects that can and ought to be secured while the waning strength of Germany is concentrated for the defense of her menaced frontiers."

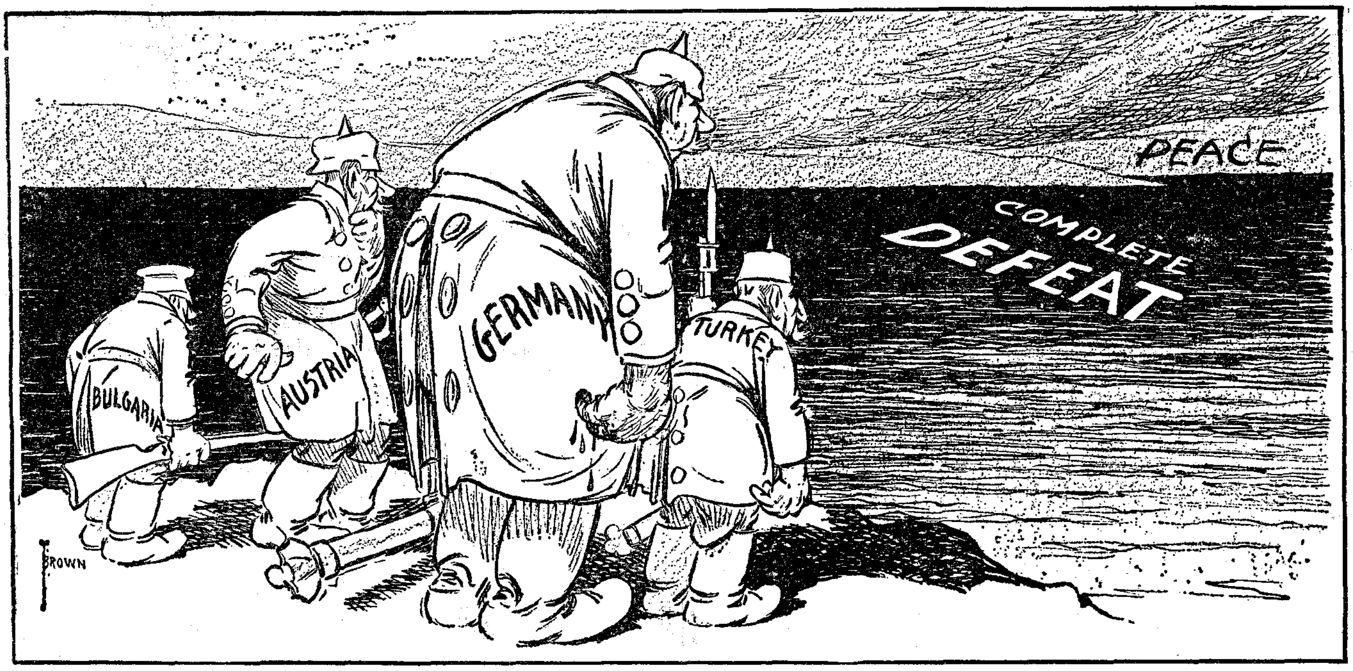
The Macedonian campaign, as the Philadelphia *Inquirer* points out, began on August 14, when Servian artillery opened fire on the strongest Bulgarian positions along the Saloniki front. Two weeks later some of these positions were carried by assault with the capture of 800 prisoners and considerable booty. On September 15, after several days' bombardment, the great advance was begun by the French and the reconstituted Servian Army. The first day's fighting saw the Bulgarians driven back nine miles with a loss of a thousand prisoners. Day after day the offensive went on, the front broadening, the spear-head thrusting further north into Servia. In a week the fighting was general from Monastir to the Struma. On the left the Italians helped against the first Bulgarian Army. On the right the British and the new Greek Army struck north, driving the second Bulgarian Army beyond its own frontier. By the 26th there was continuous fighting on a 150-mile front, and the Allied center had advanced until Prilep and Ishtib were taken and the Bulgarian armies on either side of the Vardar were in grave danger of being cut off from each other and encircled in turn. The first week's fighting brought in as many as 10,000 prisoners and hundreds of guns. The Bulgarian positions were strong, being well fortified and situated in a land of steep mountains, but fell easily before the irrepressible Servians who were reconquering their fatherland. At some points, particularly near their own frontier, the Bulgarians held well, but on many sectors, according to the dispatches, they retreated helter-skelter, abandoning guns, supplies, and wounded soldiers; several regiments mutinied. The Servians, says the London *Daily Mail*, "performed one of the most difficult military feats, a deed comparable to the breaking of the Wotan line." A Jugo-Slav division also gave a good account of itself in the early part of this campaign.

The immediate purposes of the Macedonian campaign are set forth by Mr. Frank H. Simonds in the New York *Tribune:*

"First, to exert upon the Bulgar Army, weakened by transfe of divisions to the West Front, such pressure as will recall th divisions sent away, produce defeat before the divisions can b recalled, and add to the discontent and apprehension already existing in Bulgaria; secondly, by thrusting up the Cerna Valley, to cut the Bulgar communications in the lower Vardar Valley, compelling a withdrawal from all the strong positions near the Greek frontier which have been occupied for more than two years; finally, by breaking the communications between the Vardar Valley and Monastir by way of Prilep, to compel the Bulgars to retire out of all of Macedonia west of the Vardar, thus


GALILEE
Acre
Haifa
C. Carmel
Bethsaida
Magdala
Tiberias
Sea of Galilee
Gamala
Hippos
Mt. Carmel
Nazareth
Mt. Tabor
Nain
PLAIN OF ESDRAELON
Mequido
Jezreel
Caesarea
Ginae
BRITISH CAVALRY
Bethshan
Pella
ARABIAN ALLIES
HEDJAZ R.R.
Derat
Dothan
TURKISH ARMY
Jabesh Gilead
SAMARIA
Samaria
MAIN BRITISH ARMY
Salem
Mt. Gerizim
Gergesa
Jordan River
PLAIN OF JORDAN
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Mt. Gilead
Baka
Biedieh
Shiloh
Ramoth Gilead
Jaffa
Gophna
Gimzo
Annathea
Ramleh
Gibeon
Jericho
Rabbath Amman
Jerusalem
Bethany
Heshbon
Bethlehem
JUDEA
ARABIA
Mar Saba
DEAD SEA
Madeba
Machaerus
Eglan
Hebron
Engedi
Arnon
Scale of Miles
0 5 10 15 20
GENERAL DRAFTING CO. INC. N.Y.

HOW ALLENBY TRAPT THE TURKISH ARMY IN PALESTINE.



ONE MORE RIVER TO CROSS. —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

disengaging Monastir and thrusting a wedge between the Bulgars in Macedonia and the Austrians in Albania.

"So much for the military purpose. In addition, the Allies are now striving to get north and into communication with the Servians of the conquered regions of Servia and with the restless and disloyal Jugo-Slavs of the Austrian and Hungarian Adriatic provinces to enable these to make a successful rising against the Austro-Hungarian Government. . . . An Allied advance through Servia might rouse Roumania, brutally oppressed by the German invaders and already showing signs of resentment."

Even before the crushing attacks on their forces in Macedonia, he morale of the Bulgarians was not at its best, according to everal authorities. There is much difficult country between Saloniki and Sofia, and the armies of the Central Powers have had time to construct powerful lines. But, observes the New York *Times*, "no line can hold if there are not men enough to hold it, or if the men holding it have lost their morale." Bulgarian eagerness for peace is noticed by this newspaper, which believes that it is genuine, but asks Americans to remember that the Bulgarian "renunciation" of conquests did not come until the Bulgarian armies in Macedonia were broken by the Servians. Similarly, the New York *Journal of Commerce* quotes André Chéradame as declaring that Servia is a great graveyard and "her population has been systematically butchered by the Bulgarians with German approval," and declares that "it would be to trifle with one of the gravest of war-issues to make it easy for Bulgaria to find a place of repentance by providing a light penalty for her flagrant treachery and entirely Teutonic contempt for the dictates of humanity." But the Boston *Globe* believes there are reasons for considering Bulgaria "less a member of the international criminal band than one of its tools."

The destruction of Turkish power in Palestine has naturally captured the imagination of our editorial writers, especially since the fighting was done on historic fields and since the strategy of the victor was so brilliant. After several months of apparent inactivity, but actually of incessant preparation, General Allenby struck on the morning of September 19. His troops, as the Boston *Transcript* notes, pushed "across the plain of Armageddon, where Deborah and Barak hurled Sisera and his nine hundred chariots of iron into the River Kishon and the stars in their courses fought against Sisera." While the main British army fought its way northward through the Turkish lines over the Samarian hills, we read in the New York *Times*, "a flanking force, headed by cavalry brilliantly used by a commander who is himself a cavalry officer, drove up the coast and cut across the enemy's rear by a maneuver which seems to have been as notably successful as any that has ever been seen in the long history of strategy in that region since the days when Pharaoh Necho went up to fight against Carchemish, and beat the armies of Judah on the way." The Turkish defeat was crushing. In all, 45,000 men were taken prisoners and 265 guns were captured. The huge captures were due to the remarkable work of the British cavalry and their Arabian allies in cutting off the retreat of the disorganized remnants of the Turkish host at the fords of the Jordan and in the desert to the west. On the 24th Allenby followed up his victory by taking Haifa and Acre on the Mediterranean coast. Further advances have carried the British to the sea of Galilee and to important points on the Hejaz railroad. The victory of General Allenby has been hailed in London as a model in conception and execution. The use of both cavalry and infantry is called by General Maurice "as perfect an example of cooperation of two arms in a decisive battle as is to be found in the pages of history." Of the three Turkish armies in Palestine, amounting in all to about a hundred thousand men, the Seventh and Eighth, west of the Jordan, were completely destroyed in the main battle. The Fourth army was driven from several of its bases on the Hejaz railway and is menaced by the Arabs on one side and the British forces on the other. The German Field-Marshal Liman von Sanders, commanding these armies, barely escaped with his staff.

There is a Teutonic touch in the official statement from the Constantinople War Office that "the English follow us only step by step." But these steps, editors and war-correspondents note, are bringing the British forces near to Aleppo and Damascus. Allenby's attack, the New York *Evening Sun* believes, will soon be followed by an advance up the Euphrates of the forces under General Marshall, and "the ultimate purpose of these commanders is to form a junction at Aleppo, at present some 300 miles from each." Aleppo "might be called the key to both Syria and Mesopotamia," we read in the New York *Evening Post*. A British force landed at Alexandretta could easily march to that railroad center and sever communications between Constantinople and Syria and Mesopotamia. The Turkish armies could then only escape, in *The Evening Post's* opinion, by completely abandoning Syria amd Mesopotamia.

The fact that the United States is not officially at war with Turkey or Bulgaria irks some of our editors. The Republican Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, Boston *Transcript*, and Omaha *Bee* are inclined to agree with the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), which says: "Let us get into the Eastern battle-line before it is too late." Other dailies, however, believe that the President has sufficient reason for not asking for a declaration of war.

INDEX TO MAP OF THE BALKAN FRONT. LETTERS AND FIGURES REFER TO SQUARES ON MAP OPPOSITE.

In looking for names mentioned in the press dispatches the reader should allow for variations in spelling due to radical differences between the English and various Balkan usages. Spellings used here follow the British official staff maps.

ABBREVIATIONS:— Alb. = Albania; Bul. = Bulgaria; Gr. = Greece; Mo. = Montenegro; Ser. = Servia; mt. = mountain.

Ada..........Gr. D 8
Adriatic Sea.......1
Ægean Sea........Gr. E 9
Agostos..........Gr. E 6
Ahmed Ovasi......Gr. F 6
Aivasil..........Gr. E 7
Aivasil Lake.....Gr. E 7
Aivatli..........Gr. E 7
Aji Gedik (mt.)....Bul. B 8
Akinjali.........Gr. D 7
Aktoprak.........Gr. E 8
Albania..........F 2
Alessio..........Alb. B 1
Algunya..........Ser. A 5
Alistrat.........Gr. D 9
Amatovo Lake.....Gr. D 7
Amonitsa.........Alb. F 1
Angista..........Gr. D 9
Angista (river)....Gr. D 9
Angista Station....Gr. D 9
Antivari.........Mo. B 1
Aranitas.........Alb. E 2
Aras.............Alb. B 3
Arbasantsi.......Ser. B 6
Ardabashi........Bul. C 10
Ardjan Lake......Gr. D 7
Arinista.........Gr. G 3
Arnaut Mah.......Gr. D 8
Arnya............Alb. B 3
Arsi.............Alb. B 2
Arta.............Alb. E 1
Aryirokastro.....Alb. F 2
Arza.............Alb. A 1
Arzen (river)....Alb. C 1
Athos (mt.)......Gr. F 9
Avlona...........Alb. E 1
Avret Hissar.....Gr. D 7
Avthela..........Gr. G 4
Ayason...........Alb. E 2
Aytos............Gr. E 5
Babashnica (mt.) Alb.-Ser. B 3
Babiak...........Bul. B 8
Babino...........Bul. A 7
Babshor..........Gr. E 4
Babush...........Ser. A 4
Bach.............Bul. E 5
Bachevo..........Bul. B 8
Bader............Ser. B 5
Badina...........Ser. D 6
Baikovo..........Bul. C 7
Baldumi Khan.....Gr. G 4
Baltali..........Ser. C 6
Banitsa..........Gr. E 5
Banya............Bul. A 9
Banya............Bul. B 9
Banya............Gr. E 5
Bare.............Mo. A 2
Barelye..........Ser. A 6
Barleva (mt.)....Ser. D 6
Barmast..........Alb. F 3
Barzcloys........Alb. C 1
Bashmakli........Bul. C 10
Bashtova.........Alb. D 1
Batak............Bul. B 9
Bay of Valona....Alb. E 1
Bazari Matit.....Alb. C 2
Beglishte........Ser. A 6
Belashitza Planina (mt.).....Bul.-Gr. D 7
Belchin..........Bul. A 8
Belchishta.......Ser. D 3
Belitsa..........Ser. C 4
Belitsa (river)....Gr. F 4
Belivod (river)....Gr. F 4
Bel-Iskar........Bul. A 8
Belovo Station....Bul. A 9
Beranche.........Ser. D 4
Berat............Alb. E 2
Berovo...........Gr. D 8
Beshik Dagh (mt.).Gr. E 8
Beshik Lake......Gr. E 8
Besna-Kobilo (mt.) Bul.-Ser. A 6
Bezmishte........Ser. E 4
Biklishta........Alb. E 4
Bioche...........Mo. A 1
Bishova..........Alb. E 1
Bistritza........Bul. A 8
Black Drin (river).Alb. B 3
Blanitsa Dagh (mts.)....Alb.-Ser. D 3
Blatets..........Ser. B 6
Blatsa...........Gr. E 4
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Bobosevo.........Bul. B 7
Bodrista.........Gr. G 2
Boga.............Alb. A 2
Boikovo..........Bul. B 10
Boka.............Alb. E 2
Bordjani.........Alb. F 3
Borislav.........Gr. D 6
Borova...........Alb. F 3
Boshava..........Ser. D 6
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Bosnek...........Bul. A 8
Boyana (river)....Alb. B 1
Boyishte.........Ser. D 4
Boz Dagh (mt.)...Gr. D 9
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Bozlutsa.........Bul. A 6
Bratsigovo.......Bul. B 9
Brdja............Alb. A 1
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Bresnitsa........Gr. E 4
Bresnitza........Bul. C 7
Brestovitsa......Bul. B 10
Brezovitsa.......Bul. A 9
Briaza...........Gr. G 4

Brod.............Ser. C 4
Brodets..........Ser. B 4
Brodska (river)....Gr. D 8
Broshka..........Alb. D 2
Bruti............Alb. B 3
Buchin...........Ser. D 4
Buk..............Gr. D 10
Bulgaria.........B 8
Bunar Dagh (mts.).Gr. E 9
Burgas...........Gr. E 6
Burut............Alb. B 3
Busmazi..........Alb. E 1
Butkova..........Gr. D 7
Butkovo Lake.....Gr. D 7
Butrinto.........Alb. G 2
Buzichevo........Ser. B 6
Calamas (river)....Gr. G 3
Cape Aponomi.....Gr. F 7
Cape Drasti......Gr. G 1
Cape Eleuthera....Gr. E 9
Cape Kastana.....Gr. F 9
Cape Kifa........Gr. F 8
Cape Kisavos.....Gr. G 7
Cape Kuchuk......Gr. E 7
Cape Lagbi.......Alb. D 1
Cape Lavra.......Gr. F 10
Cape Linguetta....Alb. F 1
Cape Pala........Alb. C 1
Cape Platy.......Gr. E 9
Cape Rodoni......Alb. C 1
Cape Santo.......Gr. F 10
Cape Smila.......Gr. F 7
Capurnya.........Gr. G 5
Cassandra (pen.)..Gr. F 8
Chadir Tepe (mt.).Bul. B 8
Chafa-Devris (mt.) Alb. E 2
Chai Aghizi......Gr. E 9
Chalcis (dist.)....Gr. F 7
Chaldjilar.......Gr. E 5
Charevo..........Ser. B 7
Chaushitsa.......Gr. D 7
Chaushli.........Alb. E 3
Chavdar..........Bul. C 9
Chebren..........Ser. D 5
Chegan...........Gr. E 5
Chekini..........Alb. E 2
Cheltik..........Gr. E 6
Chengel..........Gr. C 8
Chepelare........Bul. C 10
Chepino..........Bul. A 7
Cherevoda........Alb. E 2
Cherma...........Alb. D 1
Cherna (river)....Ser. D 5
Chernitsa........Ser. D 6
Chileli..........Gr. F 7
Chinganeli.......Gr. F 7
Chukurkeui.......Bul. B 10
Cimari...........Alb. F 1
Colemil-Vrah (mt.) Bul.-Ser. A 6
Corfu............Gr. G 1
Corfu Island.....Gr. G 1
Dafni Monastery..Gr. F 9
Damzi............Alb. F 2
Darza............Alb. D 3
Debeli Lak.......Bul. A 7
Debra............Alb. C 3
Debrishte........Ser. C 4
Debrova..........Alb. C 3
Delvinaki........Gr. G 3
Delvino..........Alb. G 2
Demirhissar......Gr. D 8
Demirkapu Station.Ser. C 6
Denchiko.........Gr. F 3
Deshat Planina (mt.)....Alb.-Ser. C 3
Devebayir Pass Bul.-Ser. A 6
Develi (river)....Alb. E 3
Deyirmen.........Alb. E 3
Diaporos Island...Gr. F 9
Dibra. *See* Debra.Alb. C 3
Dimentsekula.....Ser. B 5
Dimtse...........Ser. A 4
Dinoku...........Ser. C 3
Dirchevitsa......Ser. C 6
Dirderitza (mt.) Bul.-Ser. B 7
Divilci..........Bul. B 7
Divyaka..........Alb. D 1
Djedjoli.........Alb. B 3
Djura............Alb. D 3
Dobrinishta......Bul. B 8
Dobropolye, Mt. Ser.-Gr. D 5
Dobrotishte......Gr. E 4
Doiran...........Ser. D 7
Doiran Lake..Gr.-Ser. D 7
Doiran Station....Gr. D 7
Doksat...........Gr. D 9
Dol Brestnitsa....Bul. A 7
Dolentsi.........Ser. D 4
Dolna Banya......Bul. A 9
Dolneni..........Ser. C 5
Dolni Rakovets....Bul. A 7
Dol Vino.........Bul. A 6
Dolyana..........Gr. G 3
Domay Mishtit....Alb. B 3
Dorza............Alb. F 2
Dospat...........Bul. C 9
Dospat (river)....Bul. C 9
Dospat Dagh (mts.)Bul. B 9
Doylen...........Bul. C 10
Drachevo.........Ser. B 5
Drachitsa........Ser. B 4
Drama............Gr. D 9
Dranch...........Gr. F 4
Dravunishta......Gr. F 5
Dren.............Bul. A 8

Drenoveni........Gr. E 4
Drenovo..........Gr. E 4
Drenovo..........Ser. C 5
Drenska Planina (mt.)........Ser. D 5
Drin (river).....Alb. A 2
Drin, Gulf of....Alb. C 1
Dubrava..........Mo. A 3
Duditsa (mt.)....Gr. D 6
Dukati...........Alb. F 1
Dulcigno.........Mo. B 1
Dumanli..........Bul. A 10
Dumanovtse.......Ser. A 5
Dupnitsa.........Bul. A 7
Durazzo..........Alb. C 1
Durazzo Bay......Alb. D 1
Dushka...........Alb. C 2
Dushmani.........Alb. B 2
Dushogondje......Ser. C 3
Dusku............Alb. D 1
Dyakova..........Mo. A 3
Dzena (mt.)..Gr.- Ser. D 6
Egri-Palanka.....Ser. B 6
Elason...........Gr. G 6
Elbasan..........Alb. D 2
Elcheni Maz (mt.).Alb. B 2
Eleshan Station....Ser. B 4
Elevo............Gr. E 4
Ellidere.........Bul. B 9
Elova............Ser. B 4
Epirus (dist.)..Alb.-Gr. G 2
Ergeri...........Alb. F 2
Esheher..........Alb. C 2
Eskeje...........Bul. D 10
Eurenjik.........Gr. E 7
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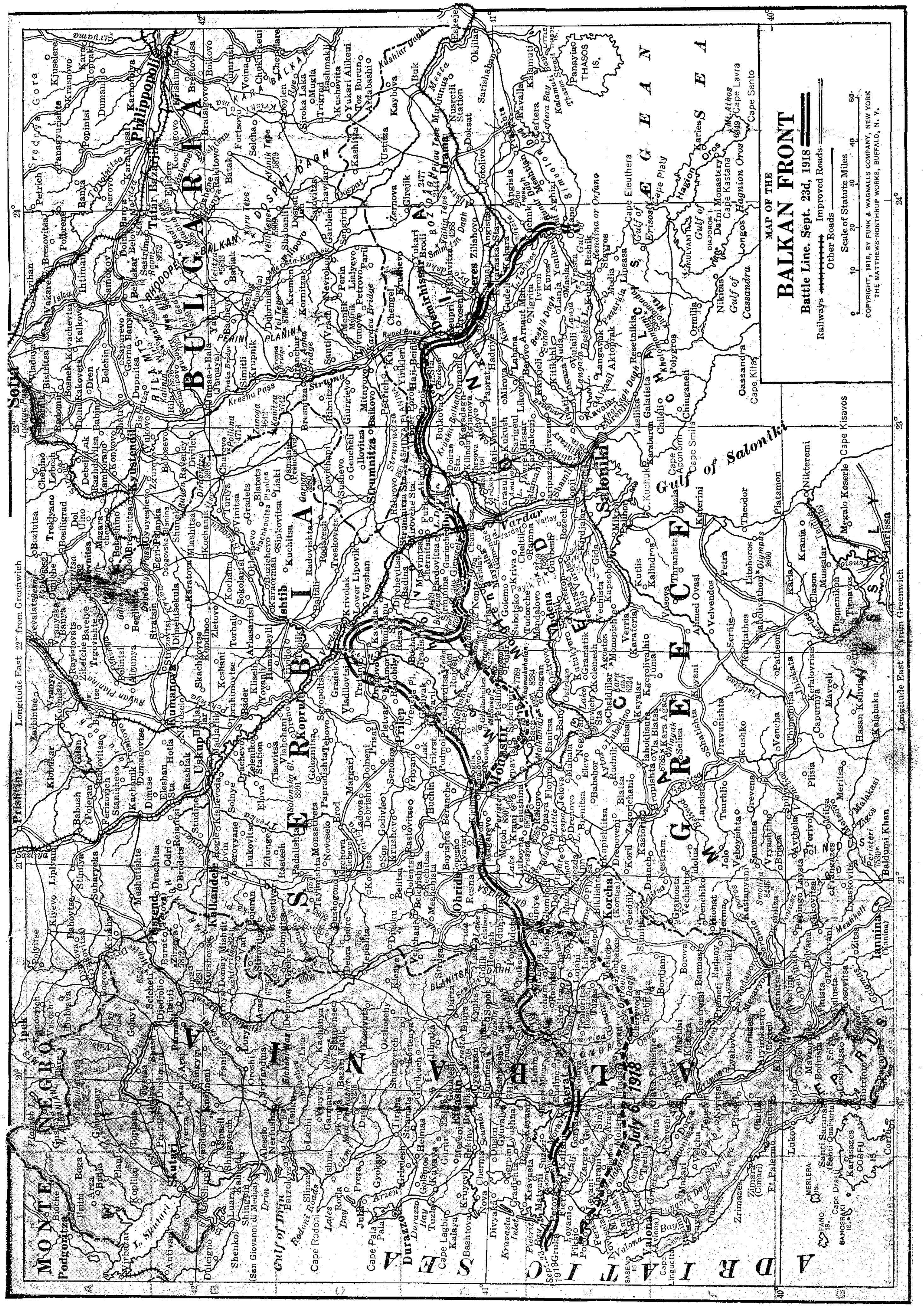
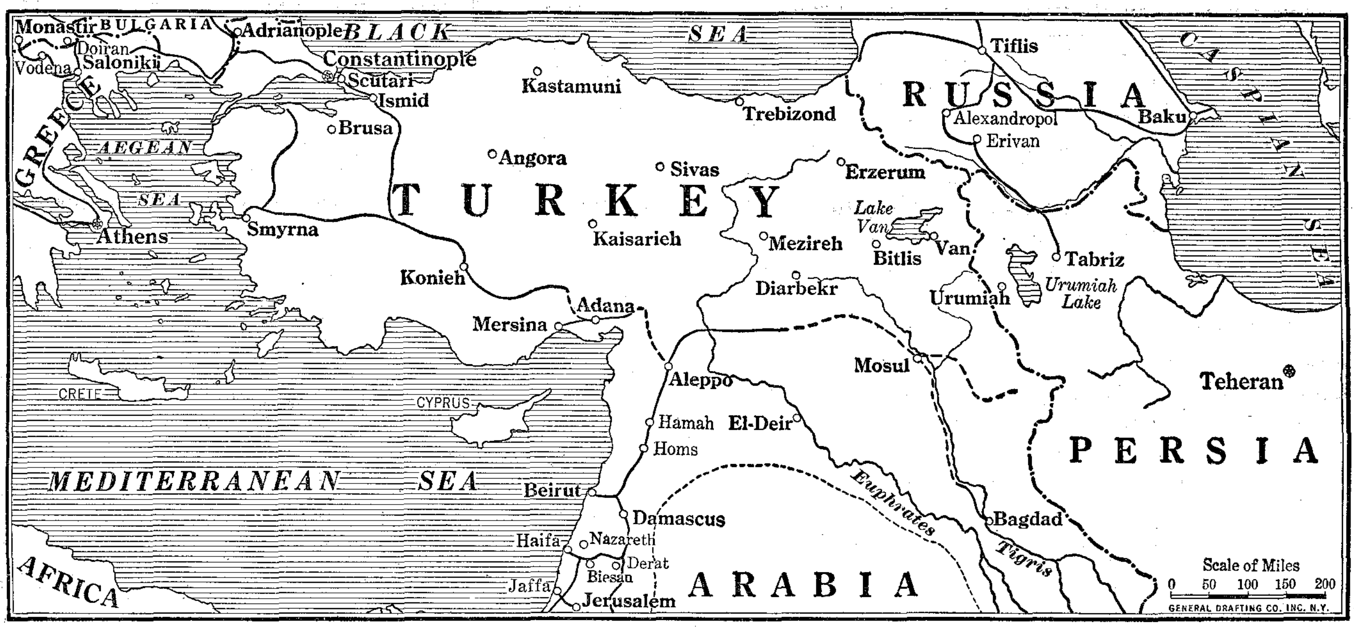

MAP OF THE
BALKAN FRONT
Battle Line. Sept. 23d, 1918
Railways
Improved Roads
Other Roads
Scale of Statute Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50
COPYRIGHT, 1918, BY FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK
THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.
Battle Line July 6, 1918
BULGARIA
SERBIA
MONTENEGRO
ALBANIA
MACEDONIA
GREECE
THESSALY
EPIRUS
AEGEAN SEA
ADRIATIC SEA
Gulf of Saloniki
Sofia
Philippopolis
Uskub
Monastir
Saloniki
Durazzo
Valona
Ochrida
Korcha
Seres
Drama
Kavala
Ianinna
Larissa
Corfu
Longitude East 22° from Greenwich
Longitude East 23° from Greenwich



THE DWINDLING EMPIRE OF THE TURK.

Arabia is lost to the Sultan and armies of Mohammedan Arabs are in the field against him. British armies hold Bagdad and Mesopotamia, where flow the Tigris and the Euphrates. General Allenby has destroyed the Turk's German-led forces in Palestine and has seized the chief Turkish base on the coast of southern Syria. A junction of Britain's Palestine and Mesopotamian armies in the vicinity of Aleppo or Damascus will drive the Ottoman Turk back into Asia Minor far from the Holy Places of the Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan faiths. The Sultan's very capital, Constantinople, his since 1453, is threatened by the advance of the Allied army from Saloniki into Bulgaria.

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Selica............Gr. F 5
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Semeni (river).....Alb. E 1
Sendil............Gr. E 6
Sengirti..........Bul. C 9
Senitsa...........Alb. F 2
Senckos..........Ser. C 5
Serbia............ C 4
Seres............Gr. D 8
Serfije...........Gr. F 5
Sestrimo..........Bul. A 9
Sevrian..........Gr. D 6
Sgropoltsi........Ser. C 5
Shabanli.........Bul. C 9
Shamli...........Gr. E 7
Shar Dagh (mts.)....Alb.-Ser. B 3
Shatishta.........Gr. F 5
Shatrovo.........Bul. A 7
Shenkol..........Mo. B 1
Shingyerch........Alb. B 2
Shingyerch........Alb. D 2
Shingyin..........Alb. B 1
Shingyin..........Alb. B 2
Shinyak (mt.).....Gr. F 5
Shirch............Alb. B 1
Shtrmen..........Alb. D 2
Shunek...........Bul. B 7
Shupense ....Alb. C 3
Simitli...........Bul. B 7
Simvolon Dagh (mts.)........Gr. E 9
Sinya............Alb. E 2
Sipkovitsa........Ser. C 6
Sirminina.........Ser. D 6
Siroka Laka ......Bul. C 10
Skachkovtse......Ser. B 5
Skochivir.........Ser. D 5
Skoriazes.........Alb. F 3
Skutari...........Alb. B 1
Skutari Lake..Alb.-Mo. A 1
Skya.............Alb. B 1
Slabinya..........Alb. D 3
Slimitsa..........Gr. E 3
Slinza............Alb. C 1
Sminitza Dagh (mts.)........Gr. D 9
Smolika (mts.)....Gr. F 4
Sofia.............Bul. A 8
Sokol, Mt.........Ser. D 5
Sokolartsi........Ser. B 6
Solnye...........Ser. B 4
Solunska Gl. (mt.).Ser. C 4
Sop..............Ser. C 4
Sopot............Alb. D 3
Sorovich Station...Gr. E 5
Sovjani..........Alb. E 3
Spash............Alb. B 2
Spasil............Alb. B 2
Spilyo...........Gr. G 4
Srednya Gora (mt.)Bul. A 9
Stanishevo........Ser. A 4
Stavros..........Gr. E 8
Stimlya..........Ser. A 4
Stirovitsa.........Ser. B 3
Strades..........Alb. D 2
Stramats.........Alb. D 2
Stratsin..........Ser. B 6
Streltsa..........Alb. E 3
Strezovtsi........Ser. B 5
Struga...........Ser. D 3
Struma (river).....Bul. C 8
Strumnitza........Bul. C 7
Strumnitza (river).Bul. C 7
Strumnitza Station.Ser. C 6
Stryama (river)....Bul. A 10
Studine...........Ser. B 4
Stugara (mt.) Alb.-Gr. G 2
Subotsko.........Gr. D 6
Suharyeka........Ser. A 3
Suho.............Gr. E 8
Sushevo..........Bul. C 7
Sushitsa (river)....Alb. F 1
Suzezi...........Alb. E 2
Tahinos Lake.....Gr. D 8
Tatar Bazarjik....Bul. A 10
Tayimishta.......Ser. C 3
Tehovo...........Ser. C 5
Tekeli............Gr. E 7
Tempe Valley.....Gr. G 6
Tepavtsi..........Ser. D 5
Tepedjik..........Alb. E 3
Tepeleni..........Alb. F 2
Tetovo...........Ser. B 4
Thasos Island.....Gr. E 10
Thasos Strait......Gr. E 10
Theodor..........Gr. F 6
Thessaly (dist.)....Gr. G 5
Thimenitsa........Gr. G 5
Thomenikon......Gr. G 6
Thranista.........Gr. F 6
Tirana............Alb. C 2
Tirnavos..........Gr. G 6
Tisovitsa.........Ser. B 5
Tomor (mts.)......Alb. E 2
Tomorica.........Alb. E 2
Tomorica (river)...Alb. E 2
Tomoritsa........Alb. E 2
Topji............Gr. E 7
Toplana..........Alb. B 2
Toplik............Ser. C 6
Topolnitsa (river)..Bul. A 9
Toprak...........Bul. A 10
Torhali...........Ser. B 6
Toz Burun........Bul. C 10
Traka Bridge......Bul. B 8
Trayas...........Alb. F 1
Trebitska.........Alb. F 3
Treblova.........Alb. E 1
Treklyano........Bul. A 6
Treska (river).....Ser. B 4
Treskovets........Ser. C 6
Trgovishte........Ser. A 6
Trigrad...........Bul. C 10
Trikrst...........Ser. D 4
Trstani...........Ser. C 5
Tsaridvon ....Ser. D 4
Tserovo...........Bul. A 9
Tsurhli...........Gr. F 4
Tudorche.........Gr. D 6
Tumrush.........Bul. B 10
Turiya............Ser. B 6
Tuzas............Alb. E 3
Tuzla ....Alb. D 1
Tuzla.............Gr. F 7
Udunishta........Alb. D 3
Upper Poroi.......Gr. D 7
Uskup............Ser. B 4
Ustitza...........Gr. C 9
Vad..............Alb. B 3
Vakarel...........Bul. A 8
Valbona (river)....Alb. A 2
Vali (mt.).........Alb. C 2
Valona...........Alb. E 1
Valona Bay. .....Alb. E 1
Valona Lagoon....Alb. E 1
Vardar (river).....Gr. D 6
Vardar (river).....Gr. E 6
Vardar Valley.....Gr. D 6
Vasari............Alb. F 2
Vasilika..........Gr. E 7
Vaudenys.........Alb. B 1
Veboyishta........Gr. F 4
Vechishta.........Gr. F 4
Vechista..........Gr. E 6
Vehchani.........Ser. C 3
Velcha............Alb. F 1
Velchani..........Alb. E 3
Veles (see Köprülü).Ser. C 5
Velika (river).....Ser. C 4
Velitza (mt.).......Bul. B 8
Velushina........Ser. D 4
Velvendos........Gr. F 6
Vencha...........Gr. G 5
Venetico (river)....Gr. G 4
Ventrok Lake. *See* Little Prespa Lake........Gr. E 4
Verria............Gr. E 6
Vertekop.........Gr. E 6
Verthekusia.......Gr. G 5
Vetrenik (mt.).Gr.- Ser. D 5
Vidolus...........Gr. F 4
Vinitsa...........Ser. B 6
Vinyali...........Alb. C 2
Virbazar..........Mo. A 1
Virlo (mt.)........Bul. B 8
Vistritsa (river)....Gr. F 5
Vitosha Planina (mt.)........Bul. A 8
Vla Blatsa........Gr. F 5
Vladaya..........Bul. A 8
Vladilovtsi........Ser. C 5
Vlahchani ....Ser. C 5
Vlahoklisura......Gr. E 5
Vlaholivathon.....Gr. F 6
Vodena...........Gr. E 6
Voina............Bul. B 10
Vosova...........Gr. F 6
Vostina..........Gr. G 3
Votskop..........Alb. E 3
Voyshan..........Ser. C 6
Voyusa (river).... Alb. F 2
Vranye...........Ser. A 5
Vranyska-Banya...Ser. A 6
Vrasta...........Gr. E 8
Vrkosh...........Mo. A 3
Vryashtino........Gr. F 4
Vukovo...........Bul. B 7
Vulaili...........Gr. E 8
Vyerza...........Alb. B 1
White Drin (river) Mo.-Ser. A 3
Yaikin Tepe (mt.).Gr. D 9
Yakuruda ....Bul. B 8
Yama-Bistra Planina (mt.)..Ser. C 3
Yamborano.......Bul. A 7
Yanik Tepe (mt.)..Bul. B 9
Yanina...........Gr. G 3
Yanitsa (river)....Alb. E 1
Yelli Tepe (mt.)...Bul. B 9
Yel Tepe (mt.)....Bul. C 8
Yenidje Vardar....Gr. E 6
Yenikeui..........Gr. E 9
Yirikleri..........Gr. C 8
Yoranisht.........Alb. D 2
Yovanli...........Ser. B 5
Yukari Alikeui....Bul. C 10
Yukari Brodi......Gr. D 8
Zagori (mts.)......Gr. G 4
Zagorichani.......Gr. E 4
Zanoga (mt.)..Bul.-Ser. B 7
Zarbintse.........Ser. A 5
Zareza............Alb. E 1
Zdunge.... ......Ser. B 4
Zeleniko Station...Ser. B 5
Zelka (mt.).......Ser. D 5
Zernovo.........Gr. C 9
Zgurovo ....Bul. A 7
Zibefche.........Ser. A 5
Zigos...... .....Gr. G 4
Ziliahovo.........Gr. D 9
Zimara...........Alb. F 1
Zitsa...... ......Gr. G 3
Zletovo...........Ser. B 6
Zrimazes.........Alb. F 1
Zrinos (river)......Alb. F 2
Zvezda Inn.......Alb. E 4

GOMPERS DEFEATS THE DEFEATISTS

A DELICATE SITUATION confronted Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor and chief American delegate at the fourth Inter-Allied Labor and Socialist Conference in England, but the London dispatches tell us that he met and managed it triumphantly. The Gompers party had to meet spokesmen for the British workingmen who are sharply divided on the question of peace terms, and particularly on the question whether British labor representatives should meet representatives of the German Majority Socialists at some neutral capital to discuss war-questions. While there is no doubt, we are told, that a large majority of British workingmen are with the Americans on the main issue, there were pacifist and defeatist members at the conference, to whom Mr. Gompers administered a thorough drubbing. As a London correspondent of the New York *World* puts it, "he took off the gloves and let himself go in striking style," with the result that the pacifists were deprived of the support of the waverers and found themselves sharply isolated. The Socialist pacifists of Bolshevik tendencies, we read, were regarded with even greater antipathy by the majority of British Laborites than the Simon-pure pacifists. The general result of the conference is to make the attitude of British and Allied Labor toward German militarism plainer than ever, and to rout completely its small international pacifist Bolshevik faction, and "the completeness of this victory was largely due to Gompers's dominant will and powerful eloquence." Of his determined stand not to meet enemy representatives, the Chicago *Tribune* says it is "wholly in accord with the excellent judgment he and other American labor-leaders have generally displayed during the course of the war," and its influence on pacifist and defeatist leaders is of especial importance. In pacifist and Socialist circles, remarks the Chicago *Daily News*, Mr. Gompers has been misrepresented "as a jingo and arch reactionary, a victim of too close personal and political intercourse with American captains of industry and finance." He has made it his business to refute such charges, and this journal goes on to say that

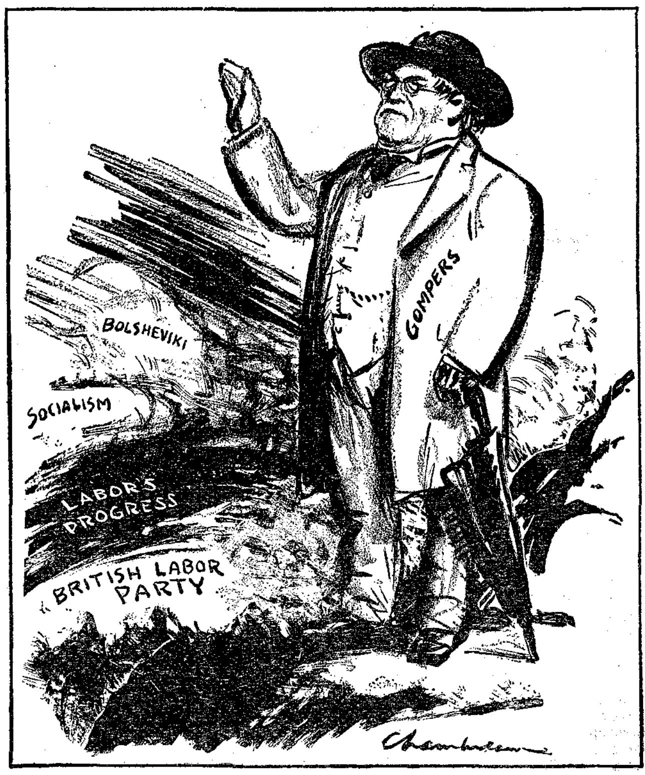
> "The war-aims committee of the Inter-Allied Labor Conference in London has presented a report recommending that the conference 'subscribe to the fourteen points formulated by President Wilson, thus adopting a policy of clearness and moderation as opposed to a policy dictated exclusively by changes on the war-map.' The report in effect approves the suggestions made to the conference by Mr. Gompers and his fellow delegates, who declared that the armies of the Central Powers 'should be opposed so long as they respond to the orders and control of their militaristic and autocratic governments, which now threaten the existence of all self-governing peoples.' This is the only position that a genuine labor conference can adopt without stultifying itself."

The fourteen proposals of President Wilson may be thus summarized from his address to Congress of January 8, 1918:

Days of private international understandings are gone and covenants of peace must be reached in the open.
Freedom of the seas in peace or war.
Removal of economic barriers among nations associating themselves to maintain peace.
Guaranties of the reduction of armaments.
Impartial adjustment of colonial claims, based on popular rights.
Evacuation of and opportunity for Russia.
Evacuation of Belgium.
Evacuation of French territory, and righting of the Alsace-Lorraine wrong.
Readjustment of Italy's frontiers along lines of nationality.
Free opportunity for autonomous development of the peoples of Austria-Hungary.
Evacuation of Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro, and guaranties for all the Balkan states.
Sovereignty for Turkey's portion of the Ottoman Empire and autonomy for other nationalities.
An independent Poland with access to the sea.
General association of nations for mutual guaranties of independence and territorial integrity to large and small states alike.

YOUR SHARE OF THAT $6,000,000,000

WHEN SWEETLY SOLEMN THOUGHTS concerning Liberty Bonds come to you, as they are probably doing with great frequency these days, certain statisticians employed by the Bankers Trust Company of New York may be appealed to for the settlement of some fundamental questions. These gentlemen have prepared figures showing, on the basis of your family income, about how much you ought to receive of that $6,000,000,000 in gilt-edged securities which the Government is offering to beat the Hun, and, incidentally, to inculcate habits of saving in these extravagant States.



A SOCIALIST RAP AT MR. GOMPERS.
OUR MODERN CANUTE—"Back, Tides!"
—Chamberlain in *The Liberator* (New York).

It is stated that the responsibility for the success of the Liberty Loans to be raised this year rests largely on families receiving incomes of $10,000 and under. Such families receive over eighty per cent. of the entire national income, which is conservatively estimated at $60,000,000,000. Still more striking is the fact that of the 23,500,000 family groups into which our population naturally falls, 23,140,000, having incomes of $5,000 or less, receive seventy-six per cent. of the national income, and 21,175,000 of these families, receiving incomes of $2,000 or less, are credited with over two-thirds of the national income.

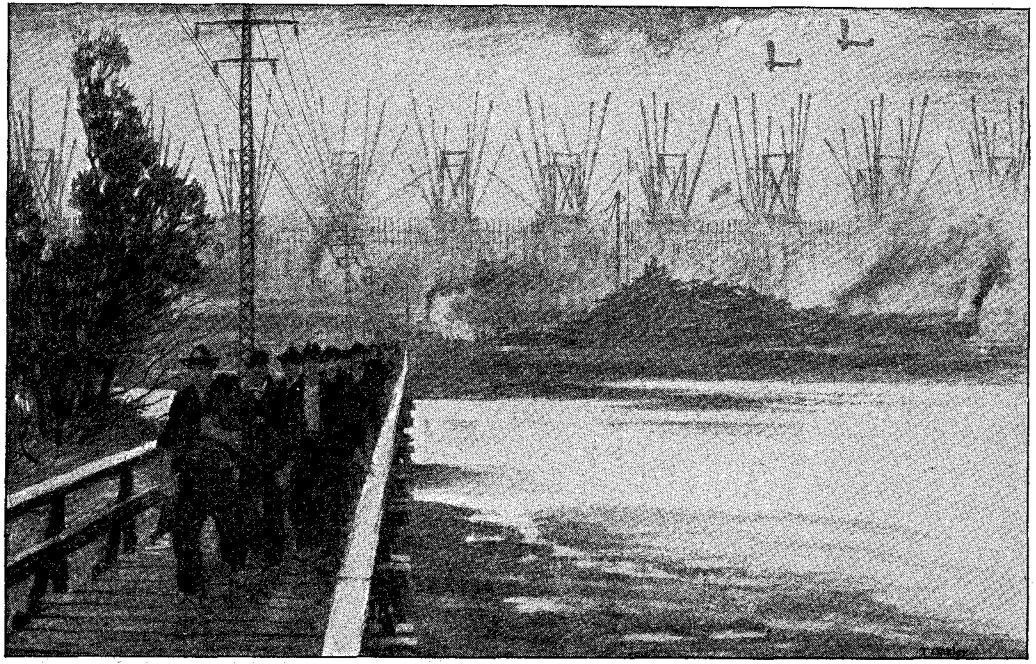
In the preparation of the table at the end of this article, we are told, the fact should be borne in mind that the calculations are based upon the requirements of the Government for a full year; the table, therefore, indicates the approximate amount of a family's yearly income which should be set aside. The average number of persons in a family is assumed to be 4.5, on the basis of the census calculations. In using the table, it is to be remembered that it is a table of averages, similar to the longevity tables issued by insurance companies, and is therefore to be corrected to fit individual cases. If the head of a family has few calls upon his income, he should plan to invest more heavily than the man who has debts to liquidate, or many dependents.

Contributions to war-charities, assuming that the large organizations will require perhaps $300,000,000 during the year, are shown in the right-hand column of the table. Systematic giving is recommended as preferable to hit-or-miss methods.

In applying the table to the present issue of $6,000,000,000 in

45121
DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield Missouri

Liberty Bonds, probably the forerunner of other issues to the total amount of $10,000,000,000 more during the fiscal year ending next June, there must first be deducted from the amount indicated by the table the estimated amount of the Federal income tax, which must be paid on June 15, 1918. This amount should be set aside as income is received, and, if the sum is large enough, invested in United States four per cent. certificates of indebtedness, which may be purchased of any banking institution. The balance of the amount indicated by the table should be invested in Liberty Bonds, say one-third in the bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan and the remainder in the bonds of subsequent Liberty Loans as offered during the fiscal year.



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"THE LARGEST HOPE OF THE SHIPPING BOARD."

The sky-line of Hog Island, where the world's greatest shipyard was erected in ten months on a barren marsh. The first ship was launched on August 5. Labor troubles are now said to be delaying operations.

EVERY MAN'S WAR-FINANCE CHART

Estimated Average Share of Yearly Family Incomes Contributable in Bond Purchases and War-Charities, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1919. This might be cut out and pasted up in a corner of your war-map as a reminder of your share in advancing the battle-lines.

Government War-Expenses		War-Charities
Family Income Group	Average Amount Contributable by Each Family in Group	Average Amount Contributable by Each Family in Group
$1,000 — $2,000	$209	$7.00
2,001 — 3,000	518	16.50
3,001 — 4,000	931	30.00
4,001 — 5,000	1,316	42.00
5,001 — 6,000	1,795	58.00
6,001 — 7,000	2,184	70.00
7,001 — 8,000	2,700	87.00
8,001 — 9,000	3,230	100.00
9,001 — 10,000	3,800	125.00
10,001 — 15,000	5,450	175.00
15,001 — 20,000	8,356	265.00
20,001 — 25,000	11,363	365.00
25,001 — 30,000	14,506	465.00
30,001 — 40,000	19,425	625.00
40,001 — 50,000	26,100	830.00
50,001 — 60,000	32,862	1,000.00
60,001 — 70,000	39,812	1,275.00
70,001 — 80,000	46,875	1,500.00
80,001 — 90,000	53,975	1,720.00
90,001 — 100,000	61,275	1,970.00
100,001 — 150,000	81,795	2,600.00
150,001 — 200,000	120,495	3,850.00
200,001 — 250,000	159,300	5,100.00
250,001 — 300,000	199,994	6,400.00
300,001 — 400,000	253,920	8,100.00
400,001 — 500,000	337,344	10,800.00
500,001 — 1,000,000	531,374	17,000.00
1,000,001 — 1,500,000	889,224	28,500.00
1,500,001 — 2,000,000	1,403,325	45,000.00
2,000,001 — 3,000,000	2,070,478	66,000.00
3,000,001 — 4,000,000	2,966,092	96,000.00
4,000,001 — 5,000,000	3,915,895	126,000.00
5,000,001 — and over	9,255,000	297,000.00

SLACKERS AIDING THE "U"-BOATS

THE SHIPYARD SLACKER, "as shameful a creature as a coward in the Army in France," as Colonel Roosevelt calls him, is held responsible by the press for the fact that the greatest ship-building yard in the world is not doing half that is expected of it. While the enormous majority of American shipyard-workers are given credit for breaking all the world's ship-building records in August and putting American ship-production ahead of all Allied losses that month, rather bitter comment is leveled at labor conditions in some of the Delaware River yards, and there is uneasiness lest a similar state of affairs may be found in the other yards. As Vice-President Piez, of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, candidly confessed: "The Hog Island yard expected to turn out forty-eight ships. It will do well to turn out twenty." As proof of slacking, newspaper writers note that while on September 13 the Hog Island riveters, spurred on by wagers or prizes or a desire to celebrate General Pershing's birthday, drove 195,242 rivets, only 89,407 were driven on September 17. Says the New York *Sun:*

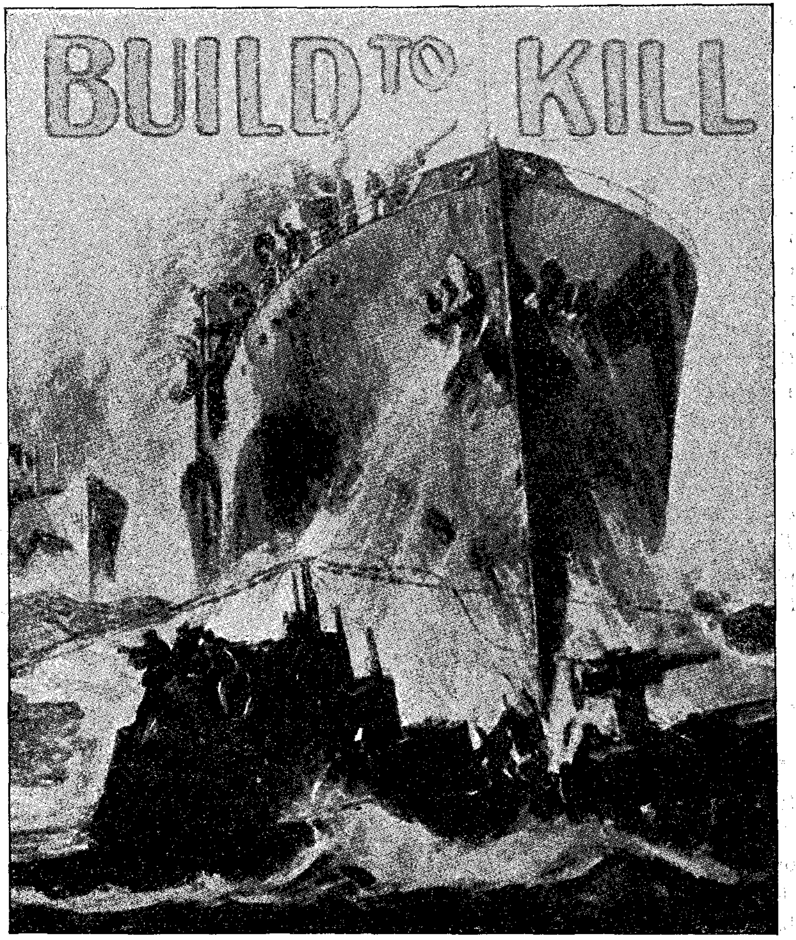
"The trouble comes from slackers of different types. Some are inefficient men, wholly incapable of doing a good day's work, who have wormed their way into the shipyards in order to pick up high wages and escape the draft. Ball-players, actors, pugilists—men from every non-essential walk—have found the shipyards the place for soft living. Their employment has incensed some of the men who really know how to work. In the Cramps' shipyards some of the workers have quit because these impossible fellows were put over them as bosses. The hiring of these dodgers of the draft, these creatures who come to 'work' with flowers in their coat-lapels and whisky on their breath, has been the worst evil of shipyard labor. . . . . . .

"The other evil in the yards comes from a common human weakness, the desire to loaf, that has afflicted man since Adam's time. In a great many men that desire finds accomplishment when wages are abnormally high. When a workman is able to make three or four times as much money as he made before the war he often succumbs to the temptation to work only half as long. This weakness has been observed for a year, not only in the shipyards, but in almost every industry where war-prices and the cost of labor have fattened the pay-envelops. . . . This, we say, is a human weakness, but it is not easily pardonable. . . . Real labor, the kind that America depends on, will have no sympathy for the loafer who, with a yellow heart and a spaghetti spine, has cut in two the production of ships at Hog Island."

Patriotic shipyard workers along the Delaware—and they are a vast majority, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* insists—have no use for the "easy-job" slackers, we gather from the Philadelphia newspapers and press dispatches. One complaint is voiced as a slogan: "It's not what you know; it's who you know." At the Cramps' yard 2,000 men went on a brief strike as a protest against the presence of actors, ball-players, friends of politicians, and others, who, to escape army service, were being given jobs they were utterly incompetent to fill. Admiral Bowles, in charge of the Delaware River district, has admitted that "there are slackers" at Hog Island, tho the large majority are doing their best. He has suggested that the fundamental trouble with them is that "they are getting too much money." But Mr. Piez has a remedy both for the "soft jobs" and for the "loafing." For one thing, he has announced that after November 1 no Class I men are to be employed at Fleet Corporation shipyards, unless they are skilled men of exceptional ability. Then the "work-or-fight" rule will be applied to shipyards in this way, the Washington *Post* hears: "If any workman is absent from duty more than three days in a month, without a reasonable excuse for such, as illness, he will be adjudged a slacker, his exemption will be withdrawn, and he will be shoved up into Class I, from which he will be quickly inducted into the military service."

In the Newburg speech containing the already quoted denunciation of shipyard slackers, Colonel Roosevelt also spoke of the good worker in the shipyards as standing "honorably forward like a good soldier in the Army." Such men speak for themselves in the *Pusey and Jones Shipbuilder*, published by shipyard workers at Gloucester City, New Jersey. The editor declares that with comparatively few exceptions the workmen in this most essential industry "have been loyally at their posts all through the war." Of course, he adds, there have been some causes for dissatisfaction, but "with the present facilities for a fair adjustment there is no excuse for holding up the flow of ships while these differences are being settled."

Hog Island, "the ideal shipping plant of the war," suffers from "lacking labor" as well as "slacking labor," the New York *Tribune* remarks, since it "has never been able to obtain more than half the number of riveters required to complete the forty-eight ships on schedule time." Mr. Judson C. Welliver notes in the New York *Globe* that there are only 29,000 workers at Hog Island, where there should be 38,000. He points out that a great many of them are necessarily inexperienced men, and that only a little over half of them are native Americans. He reminds us of the charges of graft and extravagance in connection with building the Hog Island yard, and concludes that in the general opinion of those best informed "Hog Island is too big a plant for a single management to handle efficiently." It does not seem to the New York *Evening Post* that there has been much real slacking at Hog Island. It points out that one of the low riveting records was made on a rainy day when comparatively few men were at work, and is inclined to think that Hog Island has been the chief victim of our "good old American optimism" as to what we would achieve in ship-building "because it was the pet project of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and as such the center of a mass of sanguine publicity." But "if we expect too much in advance we are not disheartened by the discovery that we must revise our hopes downward," and, *The Evening Post* concludes, "the total figures for our new shipping are anything but disappointing."



From the New York "Sun."

A PRIZE-WINNING POSTER APPEALING TO OUR SHIP-BUILDERS.

In fact, so far from disappointing are the figures that the Shipping Board announces that last May Allied construction passed destruction for the first time, while in August ship construction in the United States alone was greater than the total Allied and neutral destruction for the month. "Never again will they catch us," says Chairman Hurley; "from now on we will be overcoming the early losses they inflicted upon us." Now that the yard construction is about completed, our energies can be centered on the building of the ships themselves, and the Washington correspondent of the Brooklyn *Eagle* notes the confident prediction by those in authority that by the first of next year American yards will be delivering ships at the rate of 500,000 tons a month. Even on the basis of present construction, say shipping officials quoted in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, after the first six months of next year the United States will be independent in the matter of shipping and will not have to charter British and other European vessels, as at present, in order to transport and supply its forces in France. According to a statement of the Shipping Board, the United States in August took rank as the world's greatest ship-building nation. There are now 203 shipyards with 1,020 shipways in the United States. The Hog Island yard with its fifty ways is equipped to produce more tonnage annually than the prewar output of all the shipyards of Great Britain. Our yards have been constantly gaining on British yards since the beginning of the year and now lead by 90,000 tons. During the past twelve months total launchings have reached 3,000,000 tons deadweight, and more than 2,000,000 tons of new ships have been completed and delivered to the Shipping Board. The status of world tonnage to the first of September, excluding Germany and Austria, is thus set forth by the Shipping Board:

	Dead-Weight Tons
Total losses (Allied and neutral), August, 1914–Sept. 1, 1918..	21,404,913
Total construction (Allied and neutral), August, 1914–Sept. 1, 1918	14,247,825
Total enemy tonnage captured (to end of 1917)	3,795,000
Excess of losses over gains	3,362,088
Estimated normal increase in world's tonnage if war had not occurred (based on rate of increase, 1905–1914)	14,700,000
Net deficit due to war	18,062,088

	Gross Actual Tons
Deliveries to the Shipping Board in August	244,121
Other construction over 1,000 gross	16,918
Total	261,039
Losses (Allied and neutral)	259,400
America alone surpassed losses for month by	1,630

NOTE—World's merchant tonnage as of June 30, 1914, totaled 49,089,552 gross tons, or, roughly, 73,634,328 dead-weight tons. (Lloyd's Register.)

WHO OWNS THE WASHINGTON "TIMES"?

THAT BREWERS SHOULD BUY A NEWSPAPER to favor their business interests seems no more reprehensible to some editorial observers than that any other industry should invest in a newspaper enterprise. But the charge of Mr. A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, that "twelve or fifteen German brewers of America, in association with the United States Brewers' Association," furnished the money to buy a great newspaper "in the shadow of the Capitol itself," and that the organized liquor traffic of the country is "a vicious interest because it has been unpatriotic, because it has been pro-German in its sympathies and its conduct," excites the wrath of others. The newspaper in question, the Washington *Times*, has been declared to be owned by Mr. Arthur Brisbane, chief editorial writer for the Hearst papers, and reputedly the highest salaried editor in the United States. Let nobody forget, remarks the Richmond *Journal*, that this same Arthur Brisbane is the "same precious editor-in-chief of the Hearst publications, whose virulent anti-British and pro-German utterances, published by and with the approval of his principal, have been a stench in the nostrils of all true Americans." The Washington *Herald* reprints at the head of its editorial column one of Mr. Brisbane's editorials from *The Times* of February 23, 1918, which is entitled "The Law Compels Editors to Tell Who Owns the Newspaper." The gist of Mr. Brisbane's comment is that the law, "good as far as it goes, doesn't go far enough," and while "it is well enough to know who owns the newspaper, it is even more important to know who and what owns the man that owns the newspaper." Meanwhile it is rather humorously noted in some quarters that fortune has played a grim joke on the brewers if they had hoped to influence Congress, because since Mr. Brisbane took over *The Times* Congress has passed the National Prohibition Amendment, which is without example in the history of liquor legislation, and has voted the nation dry on July 1, 1919. Mr. Brisbane's chief offending, as some see it, is that following the law requiring an affidavit on the ownership of a newspaper, he averred that he and his wife were the sole owners and that there were no known bondholders, mortgagees, or other security-holders. Furthermore, as the Newark *News* points out, he took oath that he had "no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds, or other securities." Referring to the Senate investigation into Mr. A. Mitchell Palmer's charges, the Newark daily says that the public is entitled to all the facts that can be produced, and "ought not to be satisfied with partizan statements by either overenthusiastic drys or self-interested wets." In giving the story of the transaction through which he acquired *The Times*, Mr. Brisbane relates that he bought the paper from its previous owner, Mr. Frank A. Munsey, paying half cash and allowing Mr. Munsey to keep all the stock of the company in security for the payment of the other $250,000. To finance the paper and put it on a paying basis, Mr. Brisbane arranged for a credit of any amount up to $500,000 with Mr. Christian W. Feigenspan, of Newark, a brewer. Of the amount borrowed it was found necessary to use only $375,000, and the loan was made without security, altho Mr. Brisbane says he had offered real estate as collateral. At first no interest was asked by Mr. Feigenspan, altho Brisbane says he insisted on paying interest on the loan, which was made for five years. Since *The Times* has come under the control of Mr. Brisbane, we are advised by a Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Sun*, it has frequently published editorials and news articles supporting the sale of beer and light wines, but opposing the sale of whisky, and this informant quotes from a Brisbane editorial as follows:

MR. ARTHUR BRISBANE.

More important than knowing who owns a newspaper, he believes, is to know "who and what owns the man that owns the newspaper."

> "My attitude on the temperance question is well known. For more than twenty years opposing the sale of whisky, I have advocated temperance, which I believe can best be promoted by forbidding the sale of all alcoholic spirits, permitting only the manufacture and distribution of light wine and beer in which the alcohol content is reduced to an innocuous percentage."

In a statement to the press Mr. Brisbane confesses that the thing he is chiefly concerned about is the "false accusation that I and my paper are, or have been at any time, in any way, pro-German," and he proceeds:

> "I have never written one line in favor of Germany, and I have written hundreds of columns in denunciation of Germany and her methods and purposes in this war.
>
> "I do not think there is any paper in the United States or any editor in the United States who has been as bitterly, as violently, and as persistently pro-Ally and anti-German as I have been.
>
> "And I know that the accusations made against me, therefore, are not only untruthful, but wholly insincere.
>
> "I believe that every unprejudiced newspaper editor in the country will know that this is a fact. "ARTHUR BRISBANE."

Mr. Christian W. Feigenspan, of Newark, who was trustee for the pool of brewers that advanced the money to Mr. Brisbane, has asked to be called as a witness before the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is to investigate the activities of the brewers in legislative matters. As to the loyalty of the brewers, Mr. Feigenspan is quoted in the New York *Evening Post* as saying the charge is "a dastardly and outrageous libel, unworthy of the representatives of this Republic." Also in defense of the patriotism of the brewers, we have large advertisements in the daily press, from which we quote in part:

> "More than 95 per cent. of all the brewers in the United States are American-born. And in a very large proportion of cases their parents were American-born.
>
> "What money they have has been made in American business and invested in America. Since the beginning of the war brewers have been among the largest purchasers of every Liberty Bond issue, the total of their subscriptions amounting to many millions of dollars. They have contributed in large amounts to the Red Cross and other war-activities.
>
> "Brewers themselves are wearing the uniform of service and the sons and grandsons of brewers are fighting under the Stars and Stripes.
>
> "Much publicity has been given to the fact that before the war commenced brewers of the country contributed money to the German-American Alliance for the purpose of contesting prohibition. Not one single dollar was ever paid to the German-American Alliance by any brewer after the declaration of war between Germany and our country, and this fact is well known to every man who has investigated this subject.
>
> "It has never been shown and can never be shown that any American brewer has contributed, directly or indirectly, to the dissemination of any unpatriotic propaganda!"

In the Washington *Herald* we are reminded that Mr. Brisbane said in his anniversary number:

"This newspaper was purchased to tell the news as accurately as possible, to reflect in editorial columns the thoughts and feelings of good citizens, to entertain and inform in the evening the working people, rich and poor, to support the President and the Government of the United States, from the first to the last word through every hour of the war.

"The owner of this paper may truly say in a very small way, to his readers, what Michelangelo said to the Pope for whom he built St. Peter's:

"'I have made nothing from the building unless it be by adding to my reputation and my soul's salvation.'"

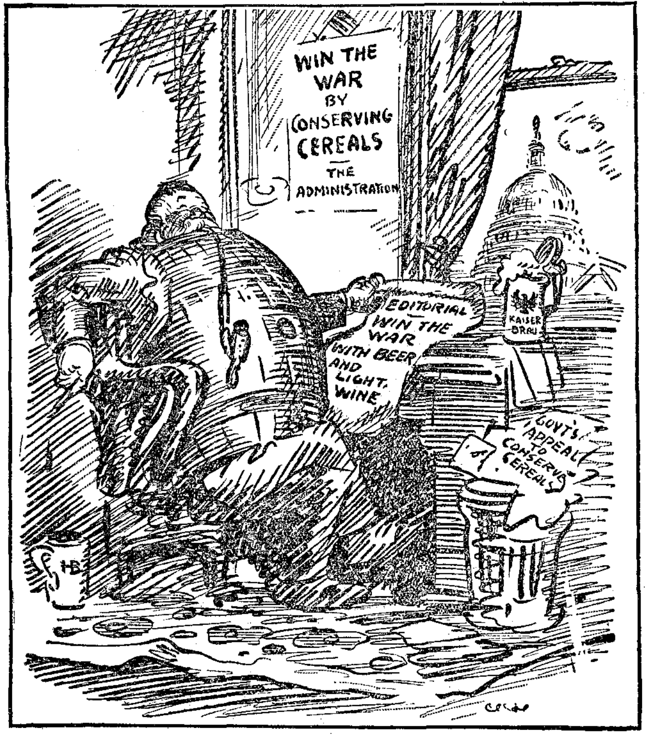
The Herald follows this with a statement in the Washington *Post* in which Mr. Brisbane quotes from a letter received by him from Mr. Feigenspan, who wrote:

"I write this note to define a business arrangement existing between us. I and a number of my friends, all of whom I am authorized to represent, have for years felt very strongly that the public welfare and our own industry—because of your well-known convictions—would be benefited by your personal ownership of a newspaper.

"We agreed to supply you with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) for the purchase and establishment of a newspaper by you. We have at this time supplied two hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars ($295,000), and we shall, as soon as possible, supply the balance—"

The Government itself has "indicted" Mr. Brisbane and the Washington *Times*, *The Herald* observes. Now the people will judge, and their verdict and actions will be interesting.

According to the New York *Globe* the "really sinister purpose" suggested by the *Times* transaction, "from which the veil has been only partly torn," lies embedded in the letter of Mr. Alexander Konta to Dr. Dernburg, discussing possibilities of purchasing New York papers for German propaganda. Here is outlined, *The Globe* tells us, an ingenious plan, to understand the possible significance of which it is necessary to read Mr. Konta's own description of the plan, which it quotes as follows:


WIN THE WAR BY CONSERVING CEREALS
THE ADMINISTRATION
EDITORIAL
WIN THE WAR WITH BEER AND LIGHT WINE
KAISER BRAU
GOV'T'S APPEAL TO CONSERVE CEREALS
HB

Copyrighted by the Evening Post Company.

PUBLIC OPINION.

—Cesare in the New York *Evening Post.*

"A paper that would not be hostile to the personal liberty of the citizen who drinks in moderation what he pleases could count upon the powerful support of the brewers and distillers, who command almost illimitable capital, and, what is more, means of giving the paper in question a circulation large enough to attract advertisers.

"Add to this a discreet appeal to every German society in the country for support by its members, and we could easily count upon a national daily circulation of 500,000 copies. This, to be sure, would be a circulation among Germans and German-Americans, whereas what is wanted is native American readers, but if this German circulation is built up discreetly as I suggest, the men in the street will be imprest by numbers.

"A large circulation widely advertised would impress the native American and lead him to take the paper. And meanwhile a deficit would be changed into a profit to be used for further propaganda. The interests to which I refer have repeatedly consulted me on this very subject, of a newspaper not hostile to their industry, and I know they would be more than ready to give their support to the plan now in hand."

A Senate investigation may find out whether Mr. Konta was "the impresario of a show that was staged in Washington and also played to large houses in New York and Chicago," or whether his is "merely one of those fertile minds that dream dreams of great enterprises while men of action are busy with similar affairs of moment," and *The Globe* points out that—

"Meanwhile those who are not favored with glimpses behind the scenes know only that the newspapers Mr. Brisbane has been active in, the Hearst newspapers, did what they could to keep England and America apart before our entrance into the war and labored unceasingly to arouse in this country a feeling of apprehension of Japanese designs upon our shores."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

DAILY the Central Empires are becoming more central.—*Chicago Daily News.*

BETTER leave the sugar in the bowl than in the bottom of the cup.—*Helena Independent.*

GERMANY'S peace offensive may make some progress when it has another goal than an offensive peace.—*Newark News.*

THE Socialist vote seems to be falling off heavily this season, except, of course, in Leavenworth.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

THIS is one time when the thought that there may be no Turkey for Thanksgiving makes us feel cheerful.—*New York Tribune.*

IT is safe to assume that Austria is getting more and more in earnest in her advocacy of peace.—*Jacksonville Florida Times-Union.*

THE Kaiser says to agree on peace two are needed, but he is reminded that to make peace only one has to do the job.—*Savannah Press.*

IT must irritate the German soldiers to hear that every military reverse they suffer was deliberately planned by their officers.—*Washington Star.*

WE have an increasingly deep conviction that some people are going to find it a darned poor policy to strike while the nation's hot.—*Philadelphia North American.*

IT is reported that Germany will transfer a division of Kurds to the West Front. They will naturally be the cream of the Teuton Army.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

AMONG the other great tasks now confronting the Kaiser, at which he does not seem as yet to have succeeded very well, is to compose a speech consisting of defiance and whine in about equal measure and make it sound impressive.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

IN other words, the Government has taken the bar out of barley.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE Austrian peace-dove broke all records for getting back to the Ark.—*New York Evening Post.*

HINDENBURG should have taken the precaution to patent his line. The Allies are infringing on it.—*Chicago Daily News.*

DOES Mr. Brisbane still think that there is less danger in beer than in other alcoholic beverages?—*New York Evening Post.*

IF Germany sinks many more ships loaded with codfish she may receive an ultimatum from the Mayor of Boston.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

AMERICANS Overlook the Hindenburg Line.—Head-line Sounds very careless, but they probably had their eyes on Berlin.—*Philadelphia North American.*

BULGARS have appeared on the Western Front. They feel, we suppose, that they might just as well get licked there as in Macedonia.—*New York Evening Sun.*

THE strategy of Foch is meeting with the approval of all the grocery-store strategists. Could any man's reputation go further than that?—*Birmingham Age Herald.*

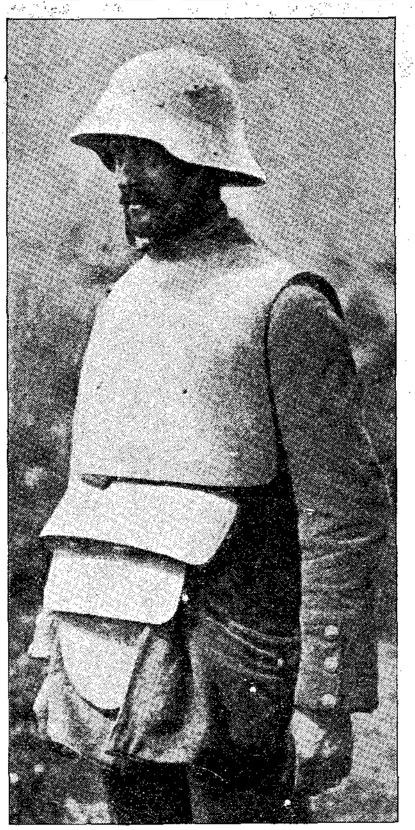
THE Kaiser says his troops are "loyal to the core," but the fact remains that the majority of them now begin to recognize there ain't gonna be no core.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE protest against cotton price-fixing, lodged at the White House by a delegation of Southern Congressmen, shows how times have changed since everybody was being importuned to buy a bale.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

SHALL GERMANY HAVE HER COLONIES BACK?

ONE DEMAND BY GERMANY sure to be made at the peace-table is that her colonies be restored to her, and she is especially keen about her former African possessions, we are told, but some British editorial observers feel that England will never yield to her wish. They quote from Mr. Lloyd George's war-aim speech of last January, in which he said that "the German colonies are held at the disposal of a conference whose decision must have primary regard to the wishes and interests of the native inhabitants of such colonies," and he spoke also of applying to them "the general principle of self-determination." Before the war Germany had four colonies in Africa, one in Asia, and nine islands or groups of islands in the Pacific Ocean, we are reminded, and their entire estimated area was 1,027,820 square miles. What may be considered an official statement of her colonial aspirations is found in a speech of Dr. W. S. Solf, German Secretary of State for the Colonies, who declared that "the safeguarding of our colonial future is not only the aim of our Government and certain groups of individuals, but it has become an aim of the German people." Dr. Solf said further:



Canadian official photo from Western Newspaper Union.

A GERMAN IN ARMOR.

This prisoner, taken by the Canadians, shows how modern war is bringing the old medieval idea of armor back into use.

> "A lively consciousness now extends far into the workers' circles that the retention of our colonies is a vital question for the honor of Germany as a great Power. Our colonial war-aims are second to no other in national importance. The growing realization of German workers as to Germany's position is especially gratifying in view of the plans of our enemies."

Turning then to an address of Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Solf charged him with having "formally announced Great Britain's claim for the annexation of our colonies," and speaking of Mr. Balfour's reference to improved conditions in colonies taken from Germany, Dr. Solf stated:

> "This means that England conquers land and asserts that she can govern it better than its lawful owners, and from this derives the claim to annex it. Does the British Foreign Secretary know nothing of the decimation of the colored populations of the various African colonies by the Entente's action? Nothing of the enforced recruiting in British East Africa? Nothing of the gigantic armies of warriors and workers from the British and French colonies?
>
> "Has he any idea of the immeasurable damage to the colonial mission of all civilized races which must result from the use of black armies in battle against the white races and the bringing of the former to Europe? . . . . . .
>
> "The short history of our colonies shows that neither in Africa nor in the Pacific have we pursued an aggressive policy. We strive for no supremacy, no preponderance of power. We wish for a compromise between the colonial possessions which shall correspond to the economic strength of the European nations and to the merits they have shown in the protection of the colored races entrusted to their care. Economic energy alone is not a sufficient claim."

A flat denial of Dr. Solf's foregoing utterance is made in th London press by Lord Robert Cecil, who declares that whe Dr. Solf says Mr. Balfour or any British statesman has "definitel proposed the annexation of the African colonies to the Britis Empire, that is inaccurate." No such proposal has ever bee made, according to Lord Robert Ceci who is further quoted as follows:

> "Mr. Balfour and others have said tha it is impossible for Germany to resum control of her colonies. Beyond tha neither Mr. Balfour nor Mr. Lloyd Georg has gone. The Prime Minister said tha the future of the German colonies woul be decided at the peace conference. Clea ly a great world issue can not be settle by this country alone. It has to b settled in concert with her Allies. . . . .
>
> "Dr. Solf is very indignant at the suggestion that German rule is inhumane. do not believe that any one knowing th facts will accept that opinion. The Britis Government has collected information o that subject, and in a short time there wi be a Blue Book about German rule in th colonies. Some of the evidence is a fearfu record of brutality. I can not accept D Solf's doctrine that the Germans wante a peaceful African Empire. On the contrary, we know, at any rate, one importan section of German thought advocated German African Empire, to dominat Africa militarily and furnish a great stor for the military purposes of the Germa Empire. That is quite apart from the fac that the possession of coastal ports woul be the greatest danger to the British Empire and of importance to Germany."

In the London press also Prime Minister Massey, of New Zealand, states tha he has no personal knowledge as to th German African colonies, but he doe know something of the Pacific Islands, and—

> "I am able to say that Germany is hate and detested by the native races there who, on the other hand, have shown in the most practica form their sympathy with Britain and Britain's Allies. Natives of New Zealand, Fiji, Nuie, Rarotonga, the Gilber Islands, and other places have made the supreme sacrific for the great cause which has drawn British citizens to th different theaters of war from every corner of the earth. have never heard, however, of a native of any of the island occupied by Germany prior to the war who wants to fight fo Germany and against Britain."

Herr von Lindequist, who was German Colonial Secretary after Dr. Dernburg, and before Dr. Solf, startlingly discloses in the Berlin *Tägliche Rundschau* some German reasons why Germany should recover Southwest Africa, and we read that

> "For the position of power of our chief enemy, England, in South Africa, it is a matter of decisive importance whether Southwest Africa comes under English sovereignty or not. With this question stand or fall General Botha, the chief pillar of Great Britain in the Union, and his evil spirit, General Smuts."

Herr von Lindequist avers that a rebel movement in South Africa is gaining in strength, and adds:

> "Even if Botha once more maintains his position by force,

he will certainly fall with the evacuation of German Southwest Africa, and a Nationalist Afrikander Ministry will take the place of the English Botha. That means for England the loss of her position of power at the Cape; for German Southwest Africa it means a good neighbor; and for Germany it means a well-wisher with whom to bargain in all South-African questions.

"If, on the other hand, German Southwest Africa were to become English, that would confirm the accuracy of the policy of Botha and Smuts, and their position and the power of the English party, whose tools they are, would be so greatly strengthened that even a German Central Africa would be imperiled. . . . The loss of German Southwest Africa would not only strengthen very considerably England's position in South Africa, but would also create from the outset a strong and dangerous enemy for the German possessions in the north."

It is noted in some quarters that while the German Government professes to be opposed to the "militarization" of Africa, the Berlin *Kreuzzeitung* is responsible for the following:

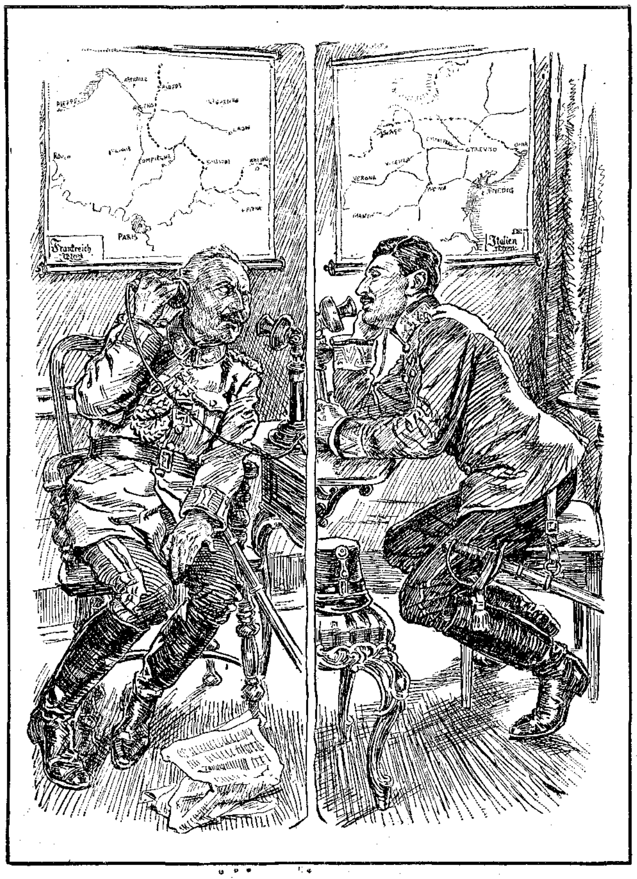
"Of necessity Germany will follow the example of her enemies in militarization. The natives of Kamerun and German East Africa are by no means inferior to the Senegalese or Kongo niggers in military qualities and efficiency. In Southwest Africa the Hereros, and especially the Hottentots, will supply splendid military material. In the military training of colored troops Germany will march at the head of all the nations. Our enemies will have to realize this quite clearly. And France will hardly be able in a future war to fill up her regiments with African reserves.

"Among the demands upon which Germany must insist in a victorious peace is the rounding off of her colonial territory in Africa. East Africa, Togo, and Southwest Africa will form the corner-stones of a united German Central Africa. A victorious Germany will be able to demand, as *indemnity* from England, France, Belgium, and Portugal those cessions of territory which she needs for the building up of her Central African colonial empire. German Africa, from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, must be our watchword. . . . . . .

"A self-contained German Central Africa, equipped with a strong white and colored army, will never permit her neighbors to transfer a single man from Africa to the European theater of war. New Germany in Central Africa will not only be invincible, but will also permanently fetter the forces of her neighbors in Europe."

The London *Saturday Review* voices the opinion that British South Africa has "resolutely made up its mind not again to tolerate a German Africa on its frontiers," and the grounds for this, briefly, are that—

"The Germans have proved themselves impossible as neighbors. So far as the natives are concerned, South-Africans have had bitter experience, before and since the war, of the kind of sedition-mongering that the Germans have fostered among them, and of the depths to which these exponents of *Kultur* will descend on the chance of securing a political advantage. South Africa knows, too, the meaning of German militarism as applied to native races: how Germany has trained, and would continue to train, her black armies in the German tradition—the tradition that was responsible for the murderous horrors of the Herero war and other campaigns of brutal repression undertaken by Germany in Africa, no less than for the late tragedies in France and Belgium."



CAPITAL ERRORS.

GERMAN EMPEROR—"Got to Rome yet, Karl?"
AUSTRIAN EMPEROR—"Not yet, Wilhelm. By the way, are you by any chance speaking from Paris?" —*Punch* (London).

THE SUCCESS OF ALLIED PROPAGANDA

THE MIRAGE OF VICTORY has buoyed up the rank and file of the German people for four full years—the Kaiser, Hindenburg, the various Chancellors had all promised it to them "on their German honor"—yet by the middle of summer the average Hun had slowly begun to realize that this dazzling vision of victory was, after all, a mirage that retreated the more he prest on after it. This produced an obvious restlessness in the public mind which the series of unconcealable defeats inflicted by Marshal Foch has changed into something very like panic. There is a veritable nostalgia for peace, and the papers are beginning to demand that the Government take the public into its confidence and tell them the truth. This in turn is reacting upon the leaders themselves, who are frightened at the evidence of public discontent. "The morale of the Germans must be stimulated," they cry and urge propaganda at home as a cure. Here are some significant extracts from an article in the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* from the pen of Siegfried Heckscher, the head of the Hamburg-Amerika Line's publicity department and a member of the Reichstag. He writes:

"One may doubt whether speeches by statesmen and discussions in the Parliaments of the world bring peace nearer. But it is quite another question whether the German practise of silence in face of all the pronouncements of enemy statesmen can be borne any longer. Anybody who follows the effect of the Northcliffe propaganda in foreign countries and in Germany can have only one opinion—that this silence is equivalent to a failure of German statesmanship.

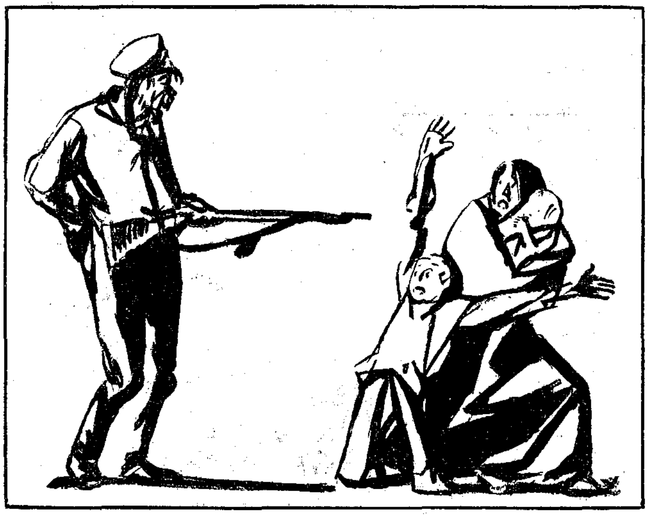
"With masterly skill every single speech of the English leaders is adapted not only to its effect in England, but also to its influencing of public opinion among the neutrals, and quite especially to its effect in Germany. Let people but listen in the country, and even at the front, and note the effect when the plain man has read the picturesque phrases, filled with an apparently genuine idealism, of a Lloyd George, a Balfour, an Asquith, or a Wilson, who has successfully imitated the well-proved methods of the English.

"Hundreds of thousands of Germans, when they have read a pronouncement by the President of the United States, ask themselves in despondency and bitterness what the German Government says; so there is formed a cloud of discontent and dull doubt, which, in great part, thanks to this Northcliffe propaganda, spreads itself more and more over the German people. Against this, of what use is it that the Supreme Command publishes its excellent commentaries on the official Army reports? Of what good is it that the Admiralty Staff adds its most skilful explanations to the report on the German submarine successes? And of what use is it that the Wolff Bureau appends a lifeless and sober remark to the English, American, and even the French ministerial speeches?

"We try to shut our country off from enemy espionage and from the work of agents and rascals, but with open eyes we leave it defenseless while a stream of poisonous speeches pours over our people.

"Now, it will not do for enemy pronouncements of any weight to be withheld from our people. But it is as necessary for our people as their daily bread that the English-American-French influence should be opposed by the German view, and that the justice and the greatness of the German cause and of the German idea should be brought into the full, clear light of day. But defense is not sufficient. In attack also we must champion our cause before the forum of the civilized world, without any anxious pedantic fear of repetitions."

This tribute to the excellence of Allied propaganda is comforting, but better is to come. Mr. Heckscher assures us that our propaganda has penetrated so deeply into Germany that to it is due Dr. von Kühlmann's "victory-by-the-sword-impossible" speech. He proceeds:



IN RUSSIA.

THE BOLSHEVIK—"Of course, if you were *Boches* I would not kill you."

—*La Victoire* (Paris).

> "My conviction of the penetrating effect of the Northcliffe propaganda goes so far that I declare Herr von Kühlmann would not have delivered his last unhappy speech if he had not unconsciously been subject to the emanations of the Northcliffe work.
>
> "I repeat to-day what I have said for years, that Reuter and the English news propaganda are mightier than the English Fleet and more dangerous than the English Army. A people which looks back, as the German people does, on four years of war with such unparalleled achievements and successes has of a truth every right to look to its future with pride and confidence. Is this confidence to be artificially undermined by the refined cunning of the enemy, in league with the hopeless inactivity of German statesmanship? I am speaking only of propaganda, and do not want to deny that even the war has seen successful individual achievements on the part of the Wilhelmstrasse.
>
> "Time presses. Just as the enemy has learned many things from us during the war, so we ought not to shrink from going to the enemy's school if his teachings and his methods have stood the test. So let us create a propaganda ministry—a ministry in which all the threads of German defensive and offensive propaganda will come together."

The semiofficial *Kölnische Zeitung* cries aloud for vengeance:

> "As our good name has been stolen from us and made despicable throughout the world, one of our peace demands—as indispensably necessary as the guaranteeing of our national future—must be that our enemies publicly and officially confess that they have circulated nothing but lies and slanders. . . . We proclaim here and now before the whole world that the hour of reckoning for this contemptible agitation is coming."

The *Kölnische Volkszeitung* is strong on the need of propaganda at home. It writes:

> "The greatest need of the moment is a campaign of enlightenment, organized by all the competent authorities, to hammer into German heads, if further sacrifices and exertions are required of us, that it is not the hobby of some dozens of people in Germany, nor German obstinacy, but the enemy's impulse to destruction that imposes them on the people at home and at the front.
>
> "Dishonorable and stupid is the man who toys with the idea of a cowardly surrender of the exalted treasures which for four years we have successfully defended or who toys with still worse ideas, which our pen refuses to describe."

CANADA TO RUN HER OWN RAILWAYS

THE LARGEST RAILWAY PROPRIETOR in Canada with one exception is the Canadian People, and the day may come when there will be no exception, said Premier Borden in an address delivered at the Toronto National Exhibition. The country has embarked on a wide policy of state ownership under very favorable conditions, the Premier said further, and if the policy of state ownership is to be successful, certain conditions are essential and the people must resolutely support the Government in maintaining them. As a means toward profitable control, the Toronto *Globe* notes with satisfaction that all the lines owned by the Government are to be operated as one system and under one management. The Government has hitherto given the impression, we are told, that each of the state-owned roads would be separately operated with its own staff of officials and all the pharaphernalia of an independent system, and the Toronto daily observes:

> "The superfluity of offices and officials in the transportation services, especially as compared with the new order of things in the United States, is a reproach in these times, when waste and extravagance are crimes. It is reassuring to know that the Government has resolved to bring the public railways under a single administration. Apparently the reconstituted Canadian Northern board is to control the unified roads, an added reason why its personnel should represent railway experience and ability of the highest order.
>
> "The acquisition of the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific should be the next step, to be followed as soon as possible by the nationalization of the Canadian Pacific."

The state-owned railways of Canada comprise a system of about 14,000 miles, including the 10,000 miles of the Canadian Northern, the 1,941 miles of the Intercolonial, the Prince Edward Island, and other small railways, and the 1,811 miles of the National Transcontinental, and Premier Borden explained in his speech that

> "The acquisition of the Canadian Northern Railway system was brought about by conditions arising out of the war, and, in my judgment, it was the wisest solution of existing difficulties. The system comprises about ten thousand miles of railway, of which more than 9,700 miles are in actual operation; and, including the $10,000,000 to be paid for the capital stock, the total cost to the country will be between $44,000 and $45,000 per mile.
>
> "The greater portion of the line runs through a country which must develop rapidly in the early future. For this reason its future prospects are more favorable than those of the Intercolonial or the Transcontinental.
>
> "But if we take into account capitalization the comparison is still more favorable to the recently acquired system. The government system of railways, comprising the Intercolonial Railway, the Prince Edward Island railways, and other small railways in the maritime provinces, embraces a total of 1,941 miles, hitherto known as the Government System of Railways. It represents a capitalization of more than $137,000,000, without including interest. That means a capitalization per mile of $70,666.
>
> "If, however, interest were included (as it has been included in the capitalization of the Canadian Northern system), the capitalization would exceed $100,000 per mile. Comparison with the Grand Trunk Pacific is equally striking. It embraces a total of 1,748 miles. The total expenditure upon the road, equipment, and rolling-stock amounts to about $180,000,000, or more than $100,000 per mile.
>
> "The Transcontinental Railway comprises 1,811 miles, from Moncton to Winnipeg. The actual cash paid out for its construction, without including a dollar for interest, is nearly $164,000,000, and if interest is added the amount exceeds $200,000,000 for 1,811 miles. This represents a capitalization of $92,000 per mile if interest is omitted, and of more than $112,000 per mile if interest is included. . . . . .
>
> "The total mileage owned by Canada is very large, comprising nearly 14,000 miles, and reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. All the lines included in this mileage should be operated as one system and under one management; this system should not be administered by a department of the Government; it should be connected, as soon as practicable, with

steamship-lines on both the Atlantic and the Pacific; and last, but not least, its operation should be kept absolutely free from party political interference."

WORSE ANARCHY DUE IN RUSSIA

AN INCREASE OF ANARCHY must ensue on the crumbling of the Bolshevik Government in Russia, because there is nobody ready to take its place; but meanwhile the Allied expeditionary forces act as centers of crystallization of the next stable Government, which almost certainly will be Socialist, according to a Russian correspondent of *The New Statesman* (London). The reason for this is that the greatest factor in Russian political life is the peasant, and the peasant has good reason for refusing to support any *bourgeois* Government or party. The peasant has helped himself to much land during the last year and destroyed a vast amount of landowners' property, we are told, and no party which dares to include compensation in its program will receive his support. What is more, the peasant is to be reckoned with very seriously in these days, for he has brought rifles and machine guns back with him from the front and has learned from experience that "the world does not come to an end when you shoot your former social superiors and that the village priest can not change you into a rabbit." It is possible that some one may attempt a monarchist restoration, but it is unlikely that it will succeed, for the "next Czars of Russia will be shot—early and often." The *New Statesman's* correspondent adds:

"The third phase of the Russian Revolution will be marked by plague, famine, and anarchy. From a military point of view, however, it will be more satisfactory than its predecessors. Before 1917 the Russian front was a simple thing. You could see it (if you were the German Army), and if you fired at it, it either withdrew or came out and chased you. The Russian front is now less tangible, but far deadlier. It mocks at the German troops, putting them at the disadvantage of men who are trying to fight shadows. Germany is in the position of a man who, knocking down the wall into his neighbor's garden, finds that he has let a swamp drain into his own."

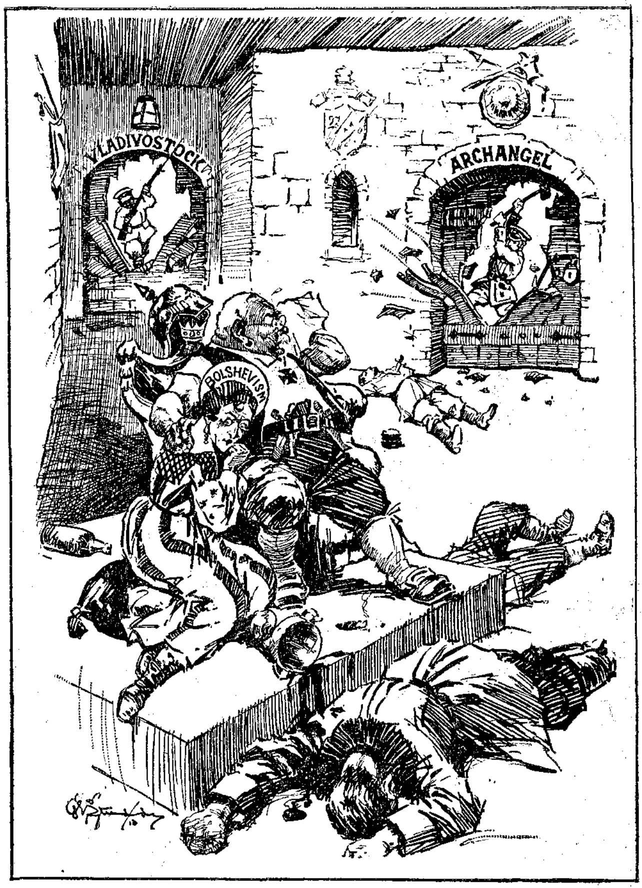
Political history in Russia has been such a whirligig since the downfall of the Czar that one notes with interest the recollection that the first phase of the revolution was the period of Provisional Governments—"five of them each more provisional than its predecessor." This phase lasted less than eight months, and the Bolsheviki were able to carry through their revolution because by the end of the Kerensky régime nobody quite knew what its intentions were with regard to the war and the land questions, and "nobody, consequently, thought it worth defending." The weakness of the Bolsheviki lay in their personnel, and it was a fatal weakness. The departments of State were crowded with ex-police officials, criminals, monarchists who came to work sabotage, and German agents. Our informant relates that—

"Dibenko, a sailor of bad character, who became First Lord of the Leninite Admiralty, bolted with the cash-box and a lady Commissioner of the People. The few just Bolsheviki who sincerely strove to elevate the life of their times were completely swamped by those unjust adherents who were satisfied with having the time of their lives.

"That the Bolsheviki should have been able, in these circumstances, to have a longer innings than the Provisional Governments is explicable on psychological rather than on physical grounds. Perhaps the simplest way of putting it is that the Russian Slav—particularly when uneducated—is generally a Bolshevik (or an Anarchist) at the bottom of his heart. He is still in that pseudo-childish state of development when sport is synonymous with smashing things up."

Such were the people who sold Russia to the Germans. Yet—

"With all their corruption, the fall of the Bolsheviki is not altogether inglorious. In spite of the fact that Trotzky completely lost his nerve at Brest-Litovsk, and has since behaved, so far as one can judge from his reported utterances, as if he were completely under the thumb of Germany, it is clear that the *Soviet* Government might have gained a new lease of life by accepting the 'protection' of the Central Powers. If the Bolsheviki had allowed the enemy to reorganize Russian industry in order to make the commercial clauses of the Brest Treaty effective, the Germans would have defended the Bolsheviki against all comers. It can not be too strongly insisted upon that these clauses represent the greater part of Germany's hopes of Russia. But the Bolsheviki, altho prepared to do almost anything for a quiet life, nevertheless laid considerable emphasis on the quietness. Germany could have anything she liked, but Moscow and the other large towns must remain Russian and Bolshevik. If the Germans came and began reconstructing—well, Bolshevism might as well subside straight off into tame, constitutional monarchy. This, in substance, appears to have been the chief point at issue between Moscow and Berlin during the last few months."



THE END OF A CHAPTER.

MADAME BOLSHEVIK—"Well, it has been grand while it lasted. Now the game is up, the only thing to do is to desert him as I betrayed Russia."
—*Passing Show* (London).

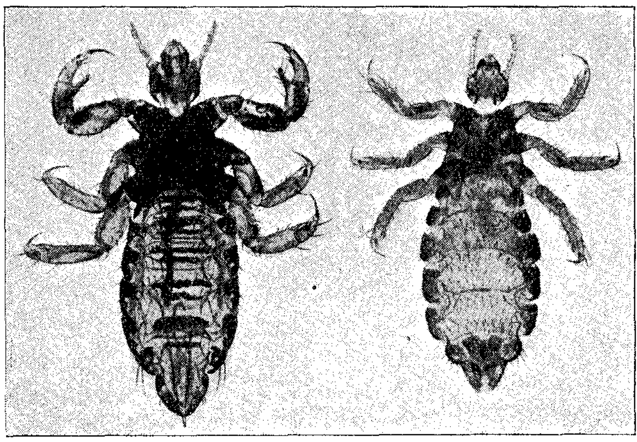
Always with a view to a commercial exploitation of Russia, we are told, the Germans began months ago to seek elements of a more manageable government. The Social Revolutionaries were the obvious successors of the Bolsheviki, and by all the laws of gravitation and equilibrium they stood to gain by whatever the Bolsheviki lost, but—

"The Social Revolutionaries, apparently largely forsaking the differences which divided them into Right, Center, and Left, replied to the German suggestion by killing Mirbach and Eichhorn. The Mensheviki do not count nowadays. The Germans had to go outside the Socialist parties, and approached the Cadets. The Central Committee of the party was given to understand that it might appoint a government, so long as it accepted German protection. The majority of the party indignantly refused to accept the offer. Miliukoff, wearied by many months spent in hiding, impatient of the slowness of Allied intervention, furious with the Bolsheviki (the murderers of his best friends), a bitter opponent of the *Soviet* idea and of the Socialist parties in general, led the Cadet Minority. Here, according to him, was a mess to be cleared up, and only Germany could clear it up. By going over to the Germans, and by asking them for support against the Socialists, Miliukoff naturally has done much to bring the Socialists over to the Allied side."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

FIGHTING THE "COOTIE"

Government scientists of the Department of Agriculture, working under the Council of National Defense, are at work trying to find preventives and exterminators practicable for extensive use in Europe for the well-known "cooties" of our war-zone. The announcement is made by the United States Department of Agriculture's *Weekly News Letter* in an article that gives first attention to a former Chicago official who "is cooperating, in a very personal and intimate degree, with entomologists of the Department" by serving as a host for "cooties":



MR. AND MRS. COOTIE (MUCH LARGER THAN LIFE).

> "This man formerly served the city of Chicago in a public capacity. He has a son with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, and when he volunteered to be a subject in the experimental work of the entomologists he said he was willing to do anything that would help out the boys over there. Valuable data in regard to the control of the 'cootie' have been obtained from the parasites living on his body, and moving pictures of them have been taken through a microscope. The pictures are to be magnified and shown at army camps before scientists and army officers engaged in delousing work."

But the Chicago man is not the only volunteer entertainer for the pests that annoy, irritate, and spread trench-fever and other diseases among American soldiers. As we read:

> "One of the scientists of the Bureau of Entomology also is serving as a host for the parasites, but in a more restricted sense. His 'cooties' are confined under the glass top of a wristlet, much like a wrist-watch, and they pass their existence, from the egg stage to the dead adult, on the skin of his arm, and can not move to any other spot. Through the glass cover the entomologist can watch the 'cooties' as they emerge from their shells and go through all the stages of their life cycle."

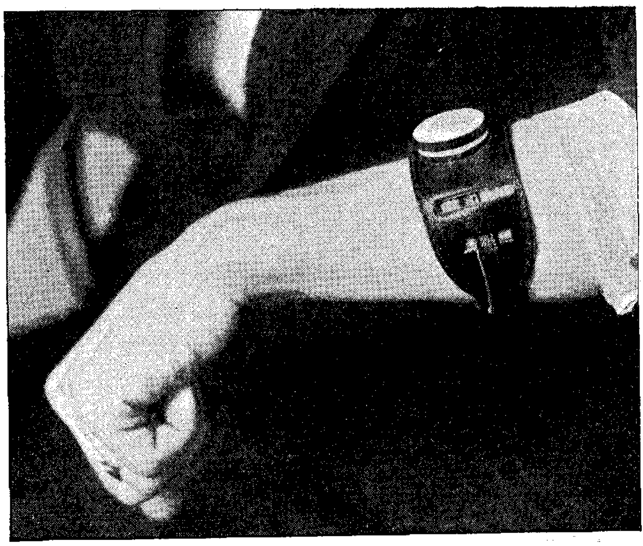
It required the war, according to *The Weekly News Letter*, to get for these pests as much attention "as scientists believe they deserve." The Department of Agriculture entomologists are "testing chemicals to learn their destructive action on lice, their effect on human bodies, and their penetration of clothing. Also, they are cooperating with army officers in testing laundering and delousing processes." True,

> "The 'cootie' has not yet appeared in numbers at the camps in this country, but if it should do so military authorities expect to be ready to deal with it. Men serving for long periods in the trenches, or at other places where bathing and disinfecting facilities are not available, are the principal sufferers. Delousing stations, where thorough bathing, hair-clipping, and disinfection can be done, have been established in the war-zone."

POWDERED FUEL TO RELIEVE THE COAL SHORTAGE

Relief from the threatened coal shortage may be largely obtained by making use of the low-grade fuels hitherto regarded as too poor to burn; and these may be utilized to advantage by using them in pulverized form. This is, in effect, the conclusion reached by W. G. Wilcox in a paper read before the American Chemical Society (Western New York Section) and printed in *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York). There are only three ways to combat fuel shortage, he says—stimulation of production and transportation, utilization of low-grade fuels, and increase in the efficiency of combustion. The use of powdered fuel, he points out, will meet the second and third of these requirements; for pulverizing the coal will so greatly increase efficiency in burning that fuel hitherto discarded may be made to fill all reasonable requirements. The efficiency of powdered coal is largely due, it appears, to the ability of the fireman to maintain at will the particular length of flame and type of combustion for which the design of his furnace is best suited. The saving in coal, Mr. Wilcox asserts, is 30 to 40 per cent. He says:

> "The simplest way to regard the combustion of coal is that it is a reaction between solid fuel and oxygen. . . . The velocity of the reaction and its completeness will depend upon the surface exposed by the solid, the pressure of the reacting gas, and the intimacy of the mixture. By grinding an inch cube of coal so fine that 85 per cent. will pass a 200-mesh screen, we have increased the surface exposure from 6 square inches to approximately 1,800 square inches. We have, therefore, increased the velocity of combustion approximately three-hundredfold. By doing so we have immediately changed the characteristics of the fuel. We now have a fuel relatively three hundred times more active than the inch cube of coal, a new type of fuel which has in it inherent possibilities not met in lump or slack fuel. By increasing the surface exposure three-hundredfold, we have speeded up combustion proportionately. This carries with it a further effect. The increase in combustion velocity also increases the rapidity of heat evolution, and consequently quickly raises the temperature of the rest of the material. This temperature rise, which is much more rapid than in the normal combustion of coal, will double the velocity of combustion each rise of 10° C. The



NOT A WRIST-WATCH,

But a cage of "cooties" under glass, worn by a self-sacrificing government scientist for experiment and observation.

increased velocity due to greater surface exposure and that due to temperature rise are superimposed on each other so that we have with pulverized fuel a combustion which is hundreds of times faster than when burning lump coal.

"Having a finely divided fuel, it is possible to form a mixture of fuel and air so intimate that each small particle of coal is surrounded by the proper amount of air. In this condition, by maintaining the proper velocity of the air-current, the fuel can be carried into the furnace in suspension and there burned completely, efficiently, and rapidly.

"It is of course a simple matter to control mechanically the amount of powdered coal delivered to the furnace in a given time. It is also quite possible to control the amount of air delivered with the coal. If, then, we deliver to the furnace an intimate mixture of air and powdered coal and have control of the amount of coal-dust and air delivered, we have the prime essentials for highest combustion efficiency. These are the possibilities in utilizing coal in powdered form. The degree to which they are attained depends entirely upon how carefully we study the characteristics of the fuel before and during combustion.

"The amount of coal-dust delivered to the furnace can be controlled simply and positively by using as a feeder a properly designed screw, operated at variable speeds. It is also a simple matter to control the volume of air admitted with the fuel. But the highest efficiency possible with this type of fuel will not be obtained unless we work out a correct way in which to mix a finely divided solid with air.

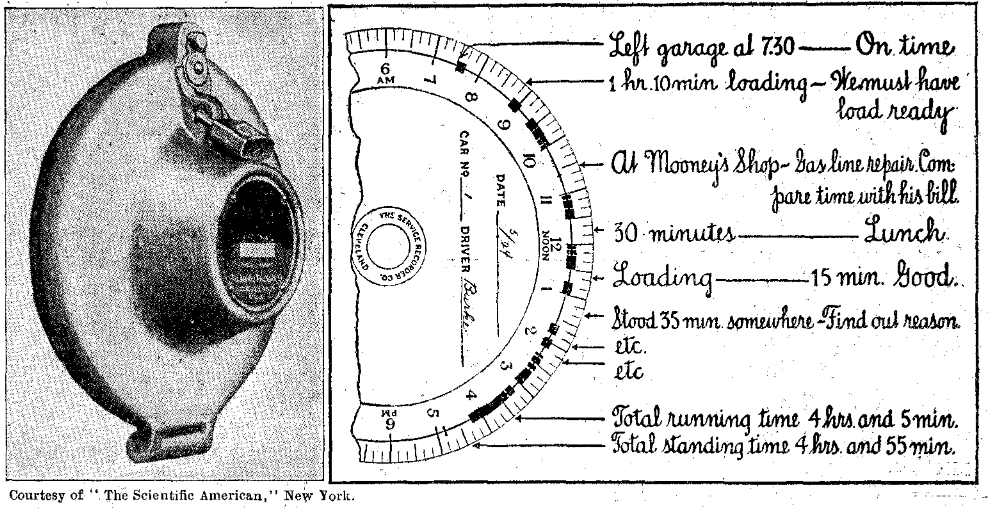
"A study of the methods for making such a mixture immediately shows that the methods commonly used in making uniform mixture of two miscible liquids or a uniform solution of a solid in a liquid, or the methods used in mixing finely ground solids, are not only useless in this case, but will actually separate the coal-dust from the air. Ordinary mixing is done by agitation. . . . Any mixing device along these lines must necessarily fail to give an intimate, perfect mixture."

Mr. Wilcox devotes much attention to recent improvements in mixing-devices, which are now made and operated, he says, on new principles, with such success that the rapidity of combustion in a furnace using powdered fuel may be perfectly controlled. He goes on to say:

"We have changed entirely the characteristics of coal as commonly known. Powdered coal is a fuel of extreme flexibility in that the amount burned can be varied within wide limits. It is a fuel which develops a flame the length of which can be adjusted. The character of the flame can be altered to suit the metallurgical operation. In short, the basic fuel, coal, has acquired the characteristics of oil or gas, but with better and closer control than in the case of oil or gas. Furthermore, the possibilities of this fuel are not only capable of realization, but are actually being utilized in commercial practise to-day. To the flame characteristics of a rich fuel, developing a flame like oil or gas, is added a degree of control not yet obtainable in burning either oil or gas. This statement is made advisedly. The possibilities of such combustion for the improvement of processes, for fuel economy, for increasing output, through its ease of control and elimination of heavy labor, are to-day realized by few. Due to the psychological attitude of labor and the scarcity of skilled operatives, it is far more difficult than ever before to secure high efficiency and good operation in hand-firing, stoker-firing, or in producers—in short, wherever such efficiency depends upon constant watchfulness and hot, heavy, disagreeable work. For these conditions powdered coal substitutes an ease of control such that the equipment can be handled by an old man or a boy, while it is so simple that a man of ordinary intelligence can soon be taught all that is necessary for good efficiency in operation. The possibilities of such control in the place of present-day combustion methods is certain of great importance to us at the present time."

KEEPING TAB ON SLACKING TRUCKS

THE WORK A MAN DOES and the time he takes to do it sometimes show a sad discrepancy. Motor-trucks, too, have this regrettable failing. The foreman in charge of a gang can estimate the faithfulness of his men by results, but there is no device that will report to him their busy and lazy periods, *seriatim*. The owner of a motor-truck is now in a vastly better position for the boss. Using a recent device, described and illustrated in *The Scientific American* (New York), he can read off a record of the truck's daily performance and can tell whether it was busy or idle at any given moment, and for how long. If the driver stops to refresh himself at a corner saloon and remains thirty minutes, the record reports the stoppage and the boss may infer the cause. Says the writer:


Left garage at 7.30 —— On time
1 hr. 10 min. loading — We must have load ready
At Mooney's Shop - Gas line repair. Compare time with his bill.
30 minutes —— Lunch
Loading —— 15 min. Good.
Stood 35 min. somewhere - Find out reason.
etc.
etc
Total running time 4 hrs. and 5 min.
Total standing time 4 hrs. and 55 min.
6 AM
7
8
9
10
11
12 NOON
1
2
3
4
5
6 PM
CAR NO. 1
DATE 5/24
DRIVER Burke
THE SERVICE RECORDER CO. CLEVELAND

Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

THE MOTOR-TRUCK METER, WHAT IT WROTE, AND WHAT THE BOSS WROTE.

"The principle involved is the familiar one of side-sway in moving vehicles. It is a well-known fact that even a Pullman car traveling over a relatively smooth and straight stretch of track exhibits a certain amount of side-sway. In a trolley-car approaching along a straight track an almost regular lurching from side to side can be detected, amounting often to as much as three or four inches. In the motion of the motor-truck this side-sway is very pronounced, and is present no matter how smooth the road or how straight the line of travel. It is entirely distinct from vibration, and should not be confounded with the latter.

"This side-sway, then, tells us that a vehicle, whether motor-truck, horse-drawn wagon, locomotive, or even motor-cycle, is in travel motion; absence of side-sway indicates that the vehicle is standing. The problem suggested by this is then to make an instrument which will record side-sway and record when it occurs.

"The device pictured consists fundamentally of but two elements: a pendulum mass which will swing from side to side in response to this side sway of the moving vehicle, and a chart rotating at clock speed, upon which the pendulum can mark a record which indicates that side-sway, and hence travel, is going on. Of course, the absence of this record means that the vehicle is standing. The pendulum itself records its oscillations on the chart, by means of a stylus set in it near the point of suspension.

"An idea of the record which is made by this device may be obtained from the fragment of the circular dial pictured. To a person not acquainted with the truck or vehicle in question, a chart of this kind seems to present merely a succession of periods of running and standing time. But the truck superintendent or dispatcher knows in advance the work which the truck has had to do, and finds no difficulty in identifying the various trips and stops, and describing them as shown in the chart already referred to. The next and obvious step is to cut down those delays which are not warranted, and thus increase the running time of the truck to a maximum.

"While the commercial utility of this device is very apparent,

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
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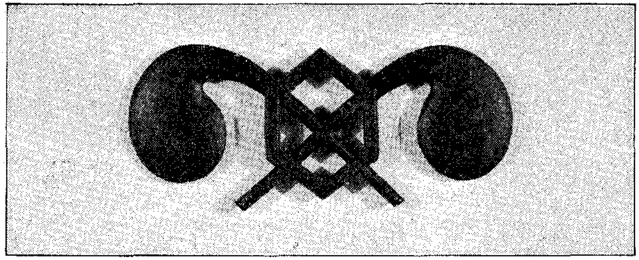
it is possible that, during the war, its military use may be even more important. Any one who is acquainted with military affairs knows that the average officer spends an important part of his time in making out reports of various kinds, giving a time-record of his activities during the day. Officers in charge of motor-vehicles are generally required to make reports covering the movements of those vehicles, with special reference to the exact periods of time in which the trucks, passenger-cars, motorcycles, etc., are running and standing, when they started and stopt, and the total running and standing time for the day and night. To assemble this information by human means is laborious and often inaccurate. This recording device, on the other hand, gives all this information accurate to the minute, and not only relieves the officer of the burden of getting the data together, but enables him to render accurate and complete reports of his operations."

U. S. A. POTASH TO ROUT GERMANY'S

That enough potash to make us forever independent of Germany in this important particular may be obtained as a by-product of our present manufacture of Portland cement, and that our Government should encourage the cement men to put in plants for this purpose, or possibly take up this branch of industry itself in some way, are the theses of an open letter to President Wilson written by Richard H. Edmonds and printed in *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore, August 29), of which he is the editor. Mr. Edmonds tells us that the cement industry is, in fact, the longed-for source of potash for which Government and private experts have been seeking for years. It has now been found, but not in a way that was expected. He goes on:



"GERMAN DEVICE" ON OUR CHEMICAL SERVICE UNIFORMS.

"We have not found any great bed of potash from which we can draw our supplies, but we have found that potash can be produced as a by-product in the manufacture of Portland cement, in the making of pig iron, and in a number of other industries. . . . . . .

"A few years ago a Portland-cement company in California found that it was feasible to save a considerable amount of potash as a by-product in the making of cement. A Maryland company sent experts to California, and their investigations were so satisfactory that this company spent $100,000 in putting up a by-product potash plant. This has now been in operation for several years and has been so successful in making potash that a large number of other cement companies are preparing to establish by-product potash plants in connection with cement-making. It has also been proved that potash can be recovered as a by-product in the manufacture of pig iron.

"If every Portland-cement plant and every pig-iron furnace in the country could establish, in connection with their present plants, potash-recovery systems, we would be able to make ourselves entirely independent forever of Germany's potash. In doing this we would give new impetus to all the agricultural interests of the country and fundamentally stimulate the production of foodstuffs.

"In thus becoming absolutely independent of Germany's potash we would take from that country the power which it thinks it now holds to trade and barter in the final peace terms, with its potash as a dominant power.

"We would be able to make ourselves wholly independent, as I have said, of German potash and forever establish an industry which would increase in proportion as we increased our output of cement and iron. The establishment of this industry on so large a scale would at the same time stimulate the utilization of the waste materials in other industries for potash production.

"But there are difficulties in the way. A few days ago Secretary Lane, in a letter to Congressman Kitchin, pointed out that one cement plant which had expected to spend $100,000 on the establishment of a potash by-product system had been unable to do so because the proposed income-tax bill would make the margin of safety too narrow to justify the investment of new capital. Mr. Lane very strongly urged that in the creation of new industries of this kind they should be free from heavy taxation on profits until their net profits enabled them to amortize their capital thus invested. The suggestion is certainly a wise one.

"It can hardly be expected that new capital will go into enterprises of this kind, taking the chances of the uncertainties of after-war conditions, unless there is some assurance that the capital thus invested can be amortized before heavy taxation is laid upon its earnings, or unless assurance can be given that industries such, for instance, as that of potash will after the war be protected against the inroads which Germany would seek to make by breaking down the market for American potash.

"It is possible to bring about the development of a potash industry which would make us entirely independent of German potash, and thus take from Germany the club which it now holds over the agricultural world in the possession of vast potash resources. The matter is one of such tremendous moment, involving our agricultural independence, our freedom from any power of the German potash monopoly, and our ability to make peace terms without for a moment having to consider German potash, that I feel justified in bringing this matter directly to your attention in this way.

"If assurance could be given by you to all of the Portland-cement makers and to the iron-producers of the country that the establishment of by-product potash plants would have the heartiest encouragement by the Administration and would be regarded as vitally important to the United States now and hereafter, I am sure you would be rendering a service of inestimable value to all civilization.

"It is quite possible that the Government itself should take hold of this potash development, and on some satisfactory basis establish by-product plants at all the Portland-cement plants and all the iron furnaces, or at least at every furnace where the test of the raw materials shows that potash can be recovered as a by-product. In the aggregate, an immense amount of capital would be involved, but the Government could well afford to cooperate with individual concerns in establishing such plants on a basis which would be fair to the Government, fair to the owners of existing plants, and which would give to the farmers of America an abundant supply of potash and forever protect them and this country from the power of the German potash industry."

GERMAN SYMBOLS ON AMERICAN UNIFORMS—The collar insignia for the Chemical Service Section of the National Army consists of two retorts and a graphic structure known as the "benzol ring," a hexagonal device proposed by Kekule, a German chemist, to represent the structural relationship of the atoms forming the benzin molecule, and to account for the chemical properties and reactions of benzin. In a letter to *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore, September 5), Prof. Townes R. Leigh, of Georgetown College, Kentucky, protests against the use of what he considers a German device upon the collar insignia of our soldiers of chemistry. He says, among other things:

"The structure which the German, Kekule, assigned to benzin does not account for all of the reactions and properties of that compound. . . . There are upward of twenty structures for benzin, and I would not object to any one of them being used, even if it did not account for all of the reactions, if it were not the one proposed by a German chemist.

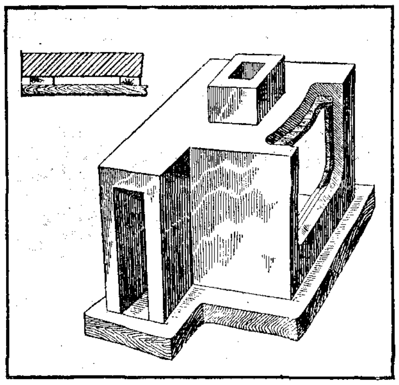
"To my mind it would be a distinct travesty upon our patriotism for some of our soldiers of chemistry to fall into the hands of the Huns and let the latter see upon the insignia of the former the well-known German device.

"Now, for the newly organized Chemical Warfare Service, with which the Chemical Service Section has been merged, it has been proposed to adopt the insignia of the latter. This must not be done. American chemists have too much to their credit and we despise the mental attitude of the German too much to allow a German device to be imprest upon our insignia. Let us use something American and something worth while."

AMERICAN MACHINERY FOR RUSSIA

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS AND MACHINES are needed in Russia to prevent the most terrible famine in history, which she is now facing, according to Sterling H. Bunnell, a New York engineer, who writes on the subject in *The American Machinist* (New York). To manufacturers of machinery no country offers such opportunities as are now presented by Russia. Besides her need of it for agricultural purposes, she has even now immense quantities of raw material without the equipment to manufacture them. Are we to leave these opportunities for Germany to exploit? She has already begun; and after the war, if the field is left open to her, she will control Russia industrially, whatever treaties may say about political organization and administration. Mr. Bunnell writes:

"Russia is in desperate need of supplies for the civilian population. The necessities begin with clothes and boots and continue with farm and trade tools, mining equipment, railway locomotives and cars, machine tools and every kind of industrial and factory machinery. The quantities required to refit the population of 170,000,000 will tax our utmost production for several years to come. These things can not be supplied by the Germans until the pressure of war is removed. But if in the interval before our final victory we should refuse to the Russians the supplies which the Germans profess to be ready to furnish, we should find at the close of the war a pro-German sentiment in Russia so strong as to make Russia nothing but a huge extension of Germany, in spite of any power we may then possess to dictate forms of government or annul German-Russian treaties. We might win the war and yet leave the world absolutely powerless to resist German commercial domination supported by Russian coal, oil, metals, and agriculture.


STEEL ROOM FOR TESTING GRENADES.
It is 10 feet square and 15 feet high.

"We hear and think much about the importance of export trade and the profit it brings to a nation. The greatest opportunity ever offered is now ready for us. Russia possesses even now immense quantities of raw material without the equipment to manufacture them. These materials, comprising hides, flax, bristles, furs, minerals, and agricultural products, are at present in the hands of individuals and corporative societies wanting to sell them and buy manufactured goods from abroad. The shortage of these raw materials is acute, and it only needs that working arrangements be made between financial groups in Russia and America in order that these materials may be shipped here and sold for dollars in our markets, and those dollars used to purchase the machinery and supplies needed in Russia. The Russian materials are to be delivered by their owners at seaports, consigned to an American agent. The American machinery and supplies are to be bought with the money received from selling the Russian materials here. The details of the plan are being worked out by those interested, in connection with representatives of machinery and other houses concerned in sales to Russia. Care will of course be taken to ship goods only to such parts of Russia as are able to maintain their rights in their purchases and keep them out of German hands and free of military seizure.

"To manufacturers of machinery no country in the world presents such enormous opportunities as the lands of the former Russian Empire. Under the Imperial Government it was the policy of the ruling class to trade with foreign countries for the major part of the manufactured goods required and pay in grain raised by cheap labor at small cost. The trade was profitable, and the leaders therefore saw no object in improving their own country by education and the introduction of better methods of work. Germany was situated in a position to take full advantage of the opportunity. Most of the machinery bought by Russia came from Germany. Not all, however, was made in Germany; large numbers of American-made machines were bought by German firms and supplied with German trade-marks in place of the American names. In many cases when such machines sold well in Russia they were copied in Germany by the German selling agents, who continued to buy a few in America so as to keep the original manufacturers from suspecting that their trade was being stolen. The Russians are, therefore, not unfamiliar with American machine tools and manufacturing equipment, tho they suppose much of it to be German.

"While Russian industries are largely undeveloped, and meager and primitive equipment is common, a good deal of the introduction work has already been done, and many proprietors and managers of factories have decided to install modern machinery as soon as they can get it. As these plans are carried out, the newly equipped industries will naturally follow the practises of the nations making machinery. We and our Allies must not allow the industries of nearly two hundred million people to be dominated by Germany and directed toward the support of a mighty German-Austrian-Russian empire in that 'next war' which the Prussian leaders openly plan and discuss to-day."

A GRENADE-TESTER—An exhaustive test of grenades, says Rudolf C. Lang in *The American Machinist* (New York), must be made before adopting any specific type, and even after one has been passed on it is tried from time to time to insure a uniform product. He goes on:

"The usual procedure in testing these grenades is first for penetration; secondly, for distribution of fragments, and last, if both the former warrant further investigation, the jolt test.

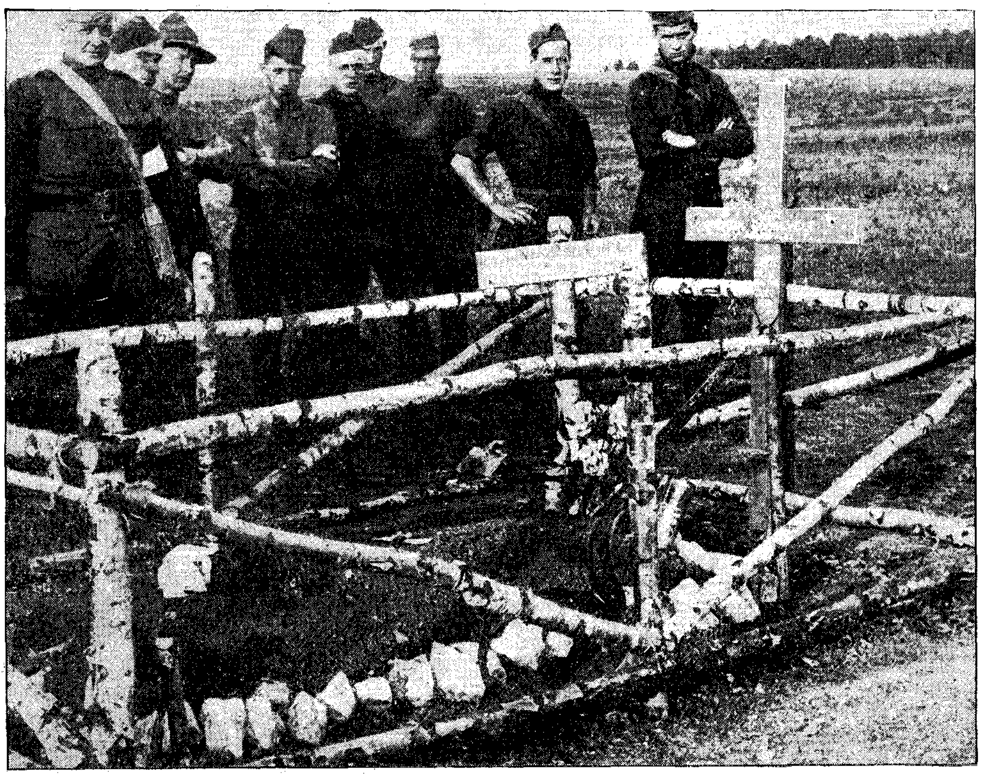
"The figure shows one of the chambers used at the Bethlehem Steel Corporation for testing grenades. It is a steel chamber approximately 10 feet square, 15 feet high, with wall 12 inches thick and a square opening on top used as a vent for the gases that have been developed. A narrow door opening from a short passageway leading from the chamber completes the entire structure, which is anchored on a heavy reenforced concrete foundation; covering the entire interior is a layer of heavy coarse wood, over which are placed large sheets of paper. These sheets are renewed after each test, as the following will explain. The reason for all these is to ascertain the true fraction, both as to the number of pieces or slugs as well as their scattering effect. The penetration is then clearly seen in the wooden lining, which also prevents the pieces, or slugs, from rebounding through the paper, on which the scattering effect is clearly shown. When the grenades have thus far proved satisfactory they are submitted to a jolt test, which is nothing more than putting a few of them in a box to which is fastened at one end a long pole. The examiner then places himself behind a barricade and grasps the other end of the pole which passes through a small aperture of the barricade. He then shakes the box vigorously, subjecting the grenades to a severe jolting not only against the wood, but also against one another. When he has shaken them in this manner about a dozen times they are then passed as safe for delivery."

MAKING OUR OWN CASTOR-OIL—The scarcity of castor-oil, which for a time threatened to block our airplane program and also the production of important leather substitutes, has been successfully overcome, according to a recent government announcement. Says a press bulletin of the Du Pont Company:

"When the insufficiency of the castor-oil supply became apparent, 6,000 tons of castor-beans were imported and planted last spring in sections of eight Southern States, California, Cuba, Haiti, and Santo Domingo on government contracts. The result has been exceedingly gratifying, as the crop to be harvested next month will net more than 2,000,000 gallons of first-grade oil. This amount added to the supply on hand will fill all industrial and medicinal needs for a year. Castor-oil is an essential factor in the building of airplanes equipped with rotary motors. Hundreds of such machines are on the building schedule and motors of this type must have castor-oil for a lubricant. Thousands of gallons of castor-oil are used yearly in the making of leather substitutes of the pyroxylin-coated type, which, since the outbreak of the war, have performed invaluable service in releasing leather for the country's vital military requirements. The success of the experiment of planting castor-beans in this country adds another paying crop to the list in the sections named and, in all probability, in adjoining areas. It also relieves the United States of the necessity of depending on imports for its supply of castor-oil."

LETTERS - AND - ART

COL. ROOSEVELT ON SOLDIERLY LIFE AND DEATH



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HERE RESTS ON THE FIELD OF HONOR.
1ST LIEUT. QUENTIN ROOSEVELT,
AIR SERVICE.

The grave here shown has been redecorated by Americans, and will be so guarded until the end of the war.

BESIDES DYING FOR HIS COUNTRY, Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt may be said to have left an imperishable message, for so is the interpretation placed upon the editorial written by Colonel Roosevelt, his father, in the October *Metropolitan*. As a purely literary expression the Colonel has perhaps rarely risen higher, and so, in a literary sense, too, his effort, as the content of his message, is "The Great Adventure." "Only these are fit to live," he writes, "who do not fear to die; and none are fit to die who have shrunk from the joy of life and the duty of life." His words are not only an interpretation of the soul of the soldier, but they are a revelation of the hearts of those who are making an equal sacrifice in seeing their best-beloved go to fight and perhaps to die, and take the sacrifice as a part of the proof of the fitness to live. The Colonel proceeds:

> "Both life and death are parts of the same Great Adventure. Never yet was worthy adventure worthily carried through by the man who put his personal safety first. Never yet was a country worth living in unless its sons and daughters were of that stern stuff which bade them die for it at need; and never yet was a country worth dying for unless its sons and daughters thought of life not as something concerned only with the selfish evanescence of the individual, but as a link in the great chain of creation and causation, so that each person is seen in his true relations as an essential part of the whole, whose life must be made to serve the larger and continuing life of the whole. Therefore it is that the man who is not willing to die, and the woman who is not willing to send her man to die, in a war for a great cause, are not worthy to live. Therefore it is that the man and woman who in peace time fear or ignore the primary and vital duties and the high happiness of family life, who dare not beget and bear and rear the life that is to last when they are in their graves, have broken the chain of creation, and have shown that they are unfit for companionship with the souls ready for the Great Adventure.
>
> "The wife of a fighting soldier at the front recently wrote as follows to the mother of a gallant boy, who at the front had fought in high air like an eagle, and, like an eagle, fighting had died: 'I write these few lines—not of condolence, for who would dare to pity you?—but of deepest sympathy to you and yours as you stand in the shadow which is the earthly side of those clouds of glory in which your son's life has just passed. Many will envy you that when the call to sacrifice came you were not found among the paupers to whom no gift of life worth offering had been entrusted. They are the ones to be pitied, not we whose dearest are jeoparding their lives unto the death in the high places of the field. I hope my two sons will live as worthily and die as greatly as yours.'
>
> "There spoke one dauntless soul to another! America is safe while her daughters are of this kind; for their lovers and their sons can not fail as long as beside the hearthstones stand such wives and mothers. And we have many, many such women; and their men are like unto them.
>
> "No nation can be great unless its sons and daughters have in them the quality to rise level to the needs of heroic days. No army was ever great unless its soldiers possest the fighting edge. So likewise the citizenship of any country is worthless unless in a crisis it shows the spirit of the two million Americans who in this mighty war have eagerly come forward to serve under the banner of the Stars, afloat and ashore, and of the other millions who would now be beside them overseas if the chance had been given them; and yet such spirit will in the long run avail nothing unless in the years of peace the average man and average woman of the duty-performing type realize that the highest of all duties, the one essential duty, is the duty of perpetuating the family life, based on the mutual love and respect of the one man and the one woman and on their purpose to rear the healthy and fine-souled children whose coming into life means that the family, and therefore the nation, shall continue in life and shall not end in a sterile death."

With the implicit duty to die for country which accompanies all citizenship, the Colonel rates the other duty to provide the men upon whom the burden is laid. And here again he reverts to his often-preached doctrine of the family:

> "Unless men are willing to fight and die for great ideals, including love of country, ideals will vanish, and the world will become one huge sty of materialism. And unless the women of ideals bring forth the men who are ready thus to live and die, the world of the future will be filled by the spawn of the unfit. Alone of human beings the good and wise mother stands on a plane of equal honor with the bravest soldier, for she has gladly gone down to the brink of the chasm of darkness to bring back the children in whose hands rests the future of the years. But the

mother, and far more the father, who flinch from the vital task earn the scorn visited on the soldier who flinches in battle. And the nation should by action mark its attitude alike toward the fighter in war and toward the child-bearer in peace and war. The vital need of the nation is that its men and women of the future shall be the sons and daughters of the soldiers of the present. Excuse no man from going to war because he is married, but put all unmarried men above a fixt age at the hardest and most dangerous tasks, and provide amply for the children of soldiers, so as to give their wives the assurance of material safety.

"In such a matter one can only speak in general terms. At this moment there are hundreds of thousands of gallant men eating out their hearts because the privilege of facing death in battle is denied them. So there are innumerable women and men whose undeserved misfortune it is that they have no children, or but one child. These soldiers, denied the perilous honor they seek, these men and women, heart-hungry for the children of their longing dreams, are as worthy of honor as the men who are warriors in fact, as the women whose children are of flesh and blood. If the only son who is killed at the front has no brother because his parents coldly dreaded to play their part in the Great Adventure of Life, then our sorrow is not for them, but solely for the son who himself dared the Great Adventure of Death. If, however, he is the only son because the Unseen Powers denied others to the love of his father and mother, then we mourn doubly with them because their darling went up to the sword of Azrael, because he drank the dark drink proffered by the Death Angel.

"In America to-day all our people are summoned to service and sacrifice. Pride is the portion only of those who know bitter sorrow or the foreboding of bitter sorrow. But all of us who give service and stand ready for sacrifice are the torch-bearers. We run with the torches until we fall, content if we can then pass them to the hands of other runners. The torches whose flame is brightest are borne by the gallant men at the front and by the gallant women whose husbands and lovers, whose sons and brothers are at the front. These men are high of soul as they face their fate on the shell-shattered earth or in the skies above or in the waters beneath; and no less high of soul are the women with torn hearts and shining eyes, the girls whose boy lovers have been struck down in their golden morning, and the mothers and wives to whom word has been brought that henceforth they must walk in the shadow."

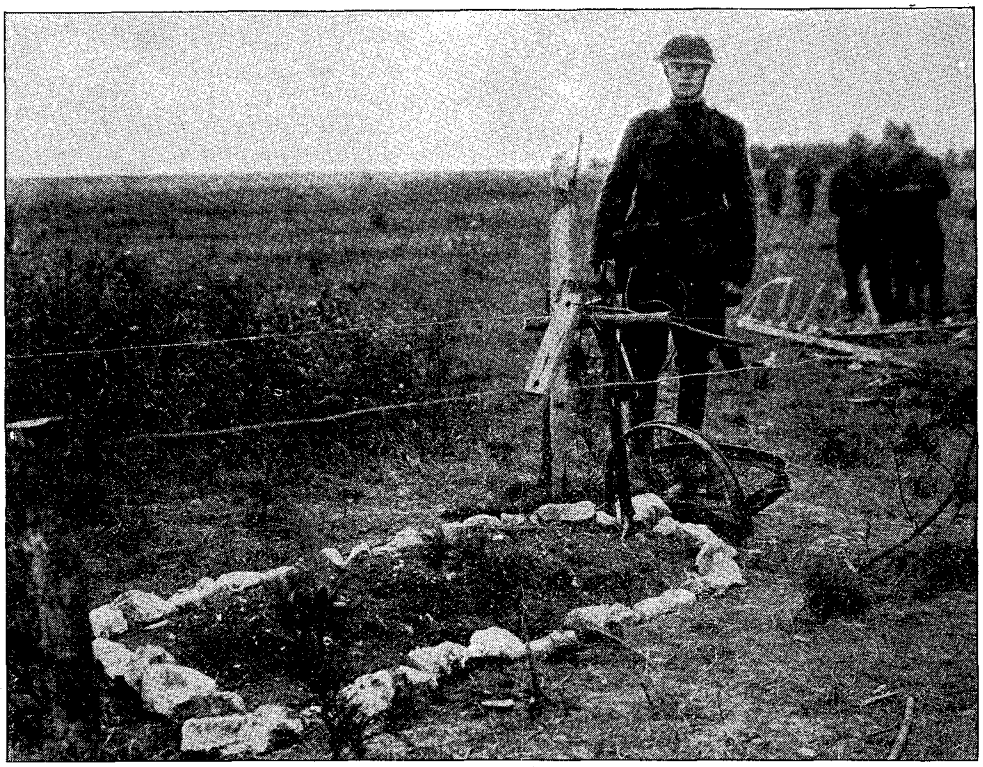
HISTORY IN THE MAKING—Nothing will be left to the chance recollections of capricious memories for the records of this war. While history is making, it is also being recorded, as this London dispatch to the New York *Times* shows:

"It was Canada which first set the example of how to glean history from the débris of the battle-field. . . . Photography, sketching, and painting have a big share in the task of recording the war, France having set an example for pictorial efficiency with its Mission des Beaux-Arts.

"Up and down the front among the battalions go special officers, giving instructions to battalion headquarters how to write their official war-diaries, which are supposed to be accurate chronicles of the doings of the battalion month by month. If a big event occurs the battalions concerned chronicle their part in it, the narrative being signed by the commanding officer. Then the diaries are sent to headquarters, where they are filed, tabulated, and preserved by the historical section."

A LEGAL STATUS FOR POETS

PERSONS WRITING POETRY, fiction, and advertisements are officially classified as engaged in "essential industries." Hence their dreams are not to be disturbed by the "work or fight" rules. The New York *Tribune* looks to the paragrapher to breed "many a merry quip"; yet it finds a settled satisfaction in the fact that "for once the official definition agrees with critical judgment." And it defends the point stedfastly. It might be left for literary historians to determine whether poets were given a legal status before. Other points have been freely debated:



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AS THE GERMANS LEFT THE GRAVE.

When the tide of war fell back from the Marne, these tributes to a fallen adversary were left. Some of the remnants of the machine in which Quentin Roosevelt met his death were strewn on the grave.

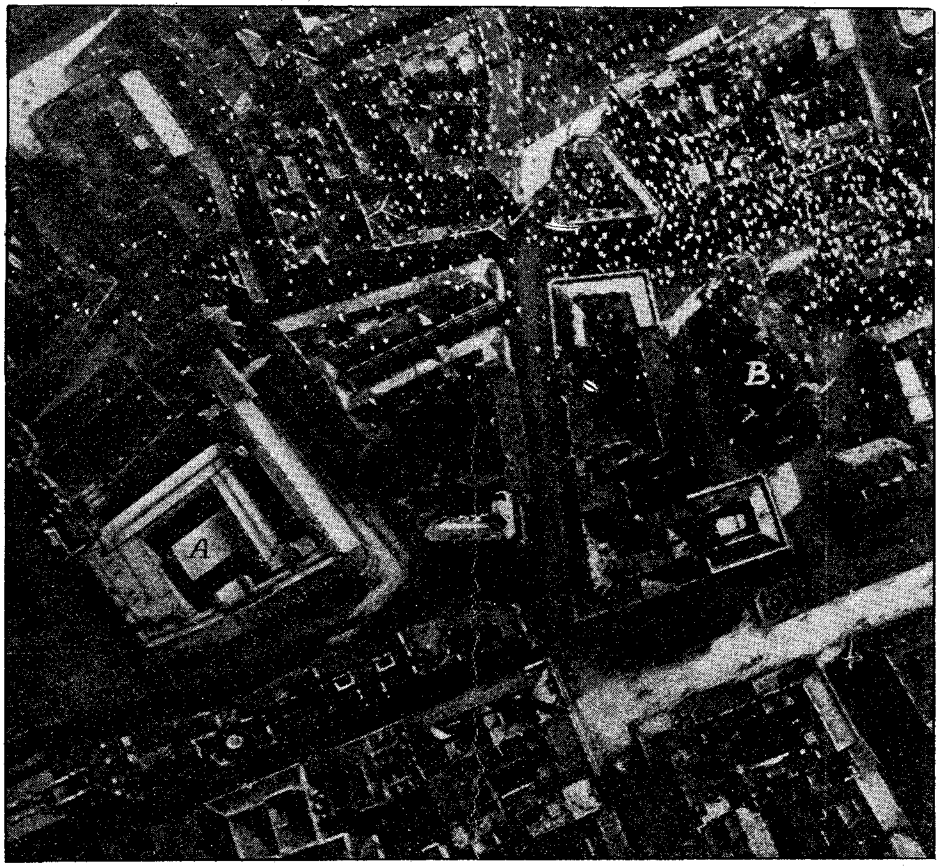
"Much ink has been wasted in debating whether war is a stimulus to poetry, whether it inspires great poetry. It is often hard in these cases to trace cause and effect. Yet it is plain that an epoch characterized by an awakening of national consciousness feeds the imagination. Thus the Great Armada preceded and in some sense was responsible for the great Elizabethans. But we need not consider the matter too curiously. 'Tis verse that gives immortal youth to mortal maids' and to many other mortal things besides. Whether the poets themselves live in war-time or peace time, they write much of war.

"Whether the present conflict will produce a 'Battle of Agincourt' or even a 'Battle of the Baltic' (we can hardly expect an 'Iliad') is a question that only the future can answer. But it has already produced some excellent verse. In fact, without attempting to say how large a part of this crosses the intangible and often imaginary line between verse and poetry, it must be admitted that many even of the fugitive contributions of this sort to the newspapers reach a high degree of merit. In sincerity of feeling, in felicity of construction, in beauty of expression, these utterances of poets known and unknown reveal a widely diffused talent, if no transcendent genius. And it is to be said that even where technical skill has been lacking the reality of the emotion behind the words has had a very genuine effect in uplifting the hearts or stiffening the courage of thousands of readers.

"Nor is this all. The craftsmen in this essential industry have not asked for exemption from the burdens of the time. Some of the best of this poetry of war has come from camp and field. Such brave examples of youth ready to sacrifice all as Rupert Brooke and Joyce Kilmer are easily paralleled among other poets in khaki, living and dead. A recent English anthology of verse written by soldiers contains much that reaches an extraordinarily high level. Indeed, the poet, by very reason of his imagination, is the least apt of men to linger behind when duty calls. No slackers surely will be added to the list because poetry is an essential industry with claims of consideration to correspond."

POETRY THAT IS LIVED

THE POET SEES ONLY POETRY. Rupert Brooke is quoted as saying that there were three things in life worth living for. "One was to read poetry; the second was to write poetry; the third was to live poetry." A confirmation of this absorption of the poet is found by the London *Daily Telegraph* in the case of Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio. His flight over Vienna was noted with American comment in our issue of August 31, and the message he dropt from the skies was given in a translation from *Il Progresso Italo-Americano* (New York). The London *Telegraph* hails d'Annunzio's exploit as "Brooke's phrase translated into action—poetic action—a true theme for an exultant outburst of lyrical song." The mere triumph over nature—"seven hundred miles, with two crossings of the snowy Alps and the head of the stormy Adriatic"—is achievement enough, remarks the astonished writer; but "it is the airman himself and the idea of the exploit, and its perfect finish and artistry, which raise it to its peculiar pinnacle." We read:



VIENNA PHOTOGRAPHED FROM D'ANNUNZIO'S PLANE.

The building marked A is the Ministry of War; B, the Church of St. Peter. In the upper right hand corner are seen the fluttering leaflets bearing the poet's message to earth.

"Others went with him and shared the dangers. But it is to d'Annunzio's name that the legend will be attached; the feat will be his for all time. It is a great thing for a poet to have personality; it is a great thing also for a poet with personality to belong to a nation like the Italian, which adores temperament, enthusiasm, and what to our more phlegmatic race seems sheer theatricality. D'Annunzio is a master of the ground flourish. May we not say that this flight to Vienna, this hovering over the city, this rain, not of explosive bombs, but of white leaflets, gently fluttering down through the blue mist, was one of the supreme flourishes of the war? For a parallel let us go to d'Annunzio's own record. He flew over Trieste just three years ago. Then also he carried leaflets. 'Courage, my brothers,' they began; 'courage and constancy! . . . The Italian flag will be placed on the arsenal and the Col San Giusto. The end of your grievances is near, and joy is imminent.' Not so imminent as the poet thought, but the day will come even yet. And he carried with him leaflets on yet another occasion. That was early in the present year, when three motor-launches and three seaplanes forced their way into the narrow Bay of Bucchari, torpedoed a ship at anchor, and left floating on the water three bottles, flaming with the gay colors of Italy. The bottles contained a message: 'The Italian Navy laughs at every kind of net and barricade, and is always ready to dare the impossible. With them has come as companion one whom you well know, your principal enemy and the most bitter; to laugh at the price you have placed on his head—Gabriele d'Annunzio.' Again the unmistakable flourish, the true sign-manual of the temperamentalist who lives for his emotions and for the sense of living, and asks that every moment shall be fully charged with consciousness. Contrast the British affair of the Mole at Zeebrugge! The British way is to underline the wordless message with a parting shot; but the Italian flourish has a picturesque flavor of its own.

"Moreover, they tell stories in Italy of d'Annunzio's exploits in the field at the beginning of the war, when he sought death and found it not as a junior officer with his regiment. Infantryman, motor-boat passenger, indomitable flier—there is a superb record for a luxury-loving poet, who, when the war broke out, had passed his fiftieth birthday. D'Annunzio is now fifty-four years of age, and he said to a friend the other day: 'Every time I go off on an expedition I hope it will be my last. That is the reason of my fearlessness. The finest end I wish for is to die for my country.'"

The Telegraph is made happy by the reflection that men who dare to speak out their inmost thoughts like that are often denied the boon they crave. It sees the poet's mission in behalf of his countrymen still unfinished:

"D'Annunzio will surely find that he has a message for his countrymen after the war as well worth saying and hearing as when Italy's decision still hung in the balance. It is probably true to say that the burning words which he addrest to his countrymen and countrywomen during those critical days wielded a far more profound influence in Italy than the words of any of her statesmen. A poet in Italy may still be a true maker. There must be many in this country who remember the lyrical frenzy with which he denounced the historic crimes of Austria against Italy at the Garibaldi celebrations at Genoa, and the wild excitement which they created throughout the length and breadth of the Peninsula. And ever since that hour it has been d'Annunzio's high mission to be an example of daring and contempt of death, to keep bright the vision of the Greater Italy in the eyes of those of his countrymen who may have been tempted to despondency by hope long deferred and by unlooked-for misfortunes. To the Italian nation throughout the war d'Annunzio has been a perpetual inspiration. True, he is still looked askance at in certain quarters. Some of his novels figure, we believe, on the 'Index'—but there is brave company even there. Moralists used to shake their heads over much of his work, and, to be quite frank, they could often make out a good case for some of their objections. D'Annunzio was once classed among the Decadents! At least he has outlived that temporary phase. There is nothing suggestive of Decadence in a flight to and from Vienna through seven hundred miles of air. The critics have said of him that he is supreme in his art, but along the lower levels; that his genius does not carry him to the holy places and to the sanctuaries of life; that he is an idealist only of what is seen and heard. But they grant him a magical style, an irresistible eloquence, a wondrous color, and a flaming passion, and since Italy entered the war he has placed all these gifts unreservedly at the service of the land which is still a great mother of men. What our stolid British authorities would have done with a d'Annunzio, if one had happened to be born among us, we do not know. Nor will we speculate. But happy Italy! whose supreme living master of the spoken word is permitted to 'live poetry,' as d'Annunzio has been living it, and to thrill with glorious bursts of patriotic song other nations than his own."

GERMAN WAR-SLANG

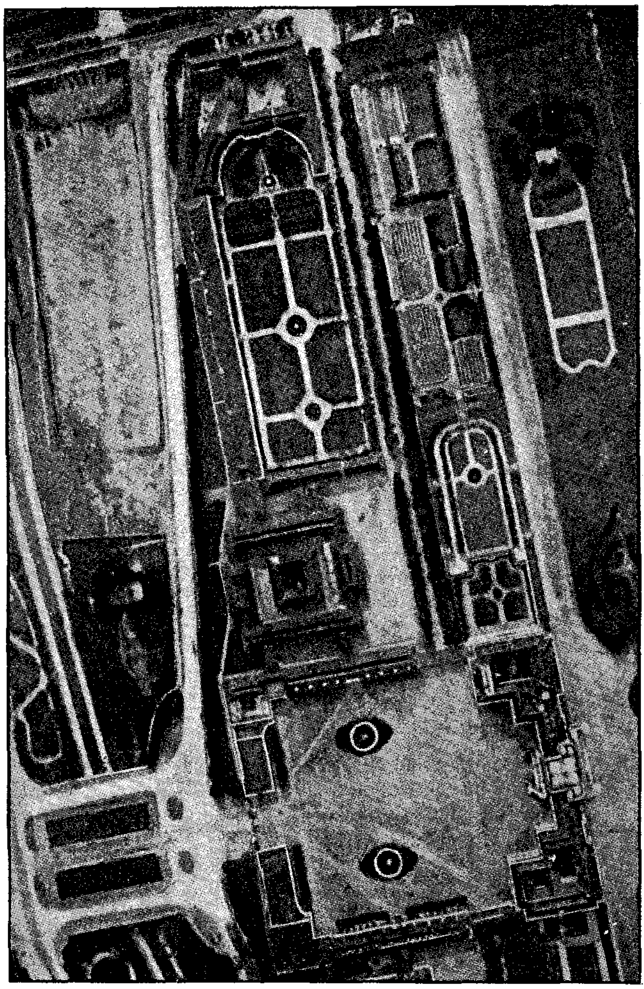
IT IS SAID THAT GERMANS listening in on the lines of the American forces in some sectors would think that the Americans were an army of lunatics, granting that the eavesdroppers had only a knowledge of straight English. The language overheard is a deliberate fabrication and makes sheer nonsense without the key. It is intended to lead "Heinie" astray. This is not, of course, the language of slang, which grows up spontaneously and is full of imaginative color. The German, too, has also evolved a language since the war began, and a scrutiny of the new words gives an interesting insight into the psychology of the inventors. The largest collection of these words has been made by a Frenchman, Mr. René Delcourt, interpreter of the first class and regional interpreter of the eleventh region. His accumulations, made from prisoners and from war-time newspapers and books, is published in Paris under a title which may be translated as "Expressions of German and Austrian Slang." Some weeks ago we gave in this department some specimens of "gun slang"; but from the new work Mr. Solomon Eagle has gleaned for *The New Statesman* (London) many curious terms in this and in other fields. The book, we are told, divides its subject matter into (1) French Slang, (2) Prewar Barrack Slang, (3) Student Slang, (4) Popular Expressions of Berlin and Alsace, (5) Expressions from Prisoners of War Depots. Mr. Eagle says:

"We begin, for instance, with surnames for various branches of the service. The *chasseur* is 'der Quak-Quak'; telephonists are 'Bruder von der Quasselstrippe' (chatter-line); automobilists are 'Stinksacke' and 'Benzinhusaren.' Engineers are called, among other things, 'Stinktiere,' 'Stachelschweine,' and 'Erdmännchen'; the gunners are 'die Bummsköpfe.' There is a special name for Landsturmers with many children: 'Armeolieferanten' (army contractors), and for men in the clothing office there is the cumbersome title of 'Nähmaschinen gewehrabteilung.' Among equipment slang is 'der Maulkorb' (jaw-basket) for the gas-mask, and 'die Gewittertulpe' (storm-tulip) for the steel helmet; and the numerous nicknames for superior officers include 'der Kommissjesus' for chaplain and 'Lieber Gott' for lieutenant. The Iron Cross is 'das Vereinabzeichen.'

"The *Zeppelin* is known as 'England's Schrecken' (England's Terror). Entente airmen are 'die Habichte' (the hawks), and an airman who comes regularly over the German lines is 'der Stammgast' and 'der Abonnent' (the regular subscriber). . . . Where our men use words like 'crump' and 'Jack Johnson,' the Germans speak of 'schwarze Biester,' 'schwarze Säue,' and 'Marmeladeneimer.' For shrapnel the Germans use 'Tsching-bum'; and they have onomatopœic words in great plenty for every sort of missile, starting, in flight, and landing. Our own modern 'whiz-bang' and older 'pompom' are put in the shade by 'Ratsche-bum,' 'Huhle-huhle,' and others. Our 'Archie' is known as a 'Wau-Wau'; and 'die Bulldogge,' surprizingly, is nothing English, but an Italian gun in southern Tyrol. The many names for a machine gun include 'alte Weibergosche' (gossiping hag), 'Totenorgel' (death-organ), 'Mähmaschine' (mowing-machine), 'Fleischhackmaschine,' and 'Kaffeemühle' (coffee-mill), a list which illustrates both German romanticism and German realism. A dugout is 'Heldenkeller'—hero-cellar. To die is 'Krepieren.' The veterinary surgeon is 'der Pferdeschlächter,' and a man who reports himself sick has the extremely epigrammatic title of 'der Aspirinaspirant.'"

Heinie, we are told, has slang names for every sort of troops:

"The English soldier is 'Tommy' and 'the footballindian,' which is pretty clumsy. The Russian is known as Ivan and 'the running association'; the French are, among other things, the Ohlalas (derived from the cries of their wounded), the Wulewuhs and the Parlewuhs, which last is a traditional English name for them. The German soldier's descriptions of his food draw freely on words like 'shrapnel' and 'granite'; he calls a potato a 'field-gray.' (In several of these phrases about food the word 'naplü' appears, which is the German version of 'napoo,' both English and Germans having collared the same French term.) A cigar is a 'gas-bomb,' and cigarets are 'Spreitzen' and 'Stäbchen.'



THE ROYAL PALACE AT VIENNA.

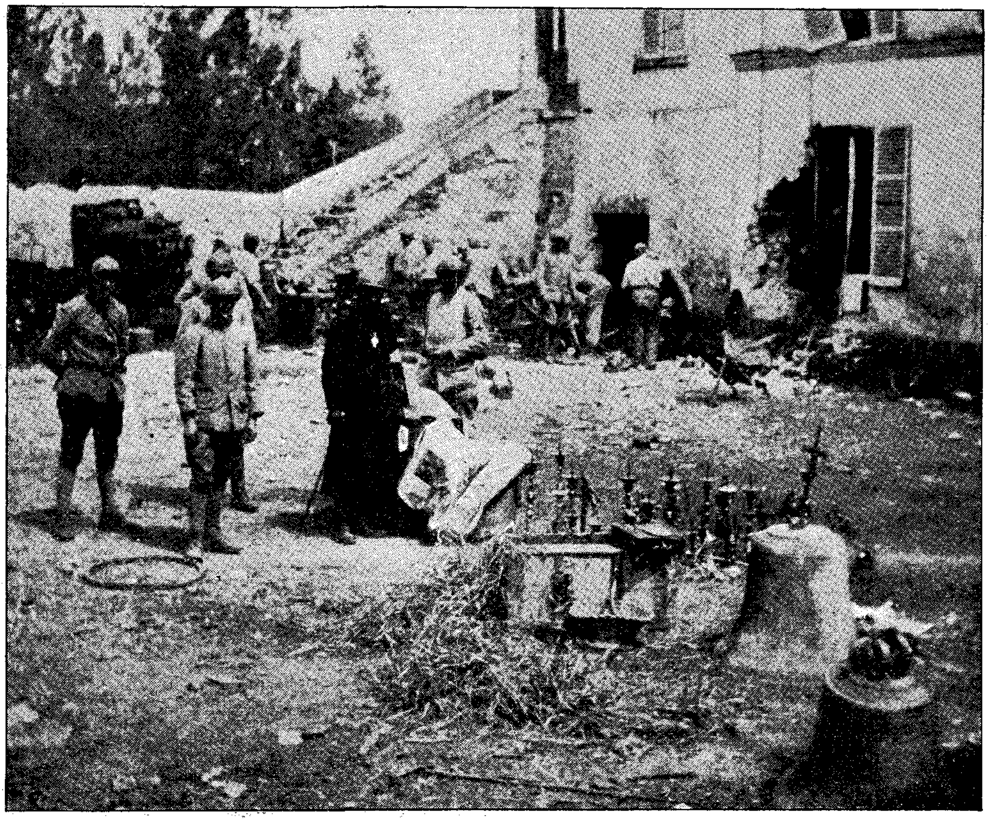
On which d'Annunzio could as easily have dropt a bomb as his leaflets. This view was taken during the flight.

"For our own 'arm-chair strategist' the Germans have 'beer-table strategist'; they would. Their soldiers have transformed some French place-names. As ours speak of Wipers and Plugstreet, so theirs speak of Genua (Quesnoy), Neuschrapnell (Neufchatel), and Bärenschiss (Pérenchis). The chalky positions on the Western Front are called 'white-works.' The cavalry call the infantry 'Hurrahkanaille,' another name for the infantry being 'Kilometerschwein.' The infantry retort with 'Flying Dutchmen.' Companies of small men (the analogy is to our own 1914 bantam battalions) are called 'Fummelkork'; also 'Brotbeutelhupser.' Galicia is called Galilee on account of the number of Jews there. To shirk is 'sich aalen.' Naval officers are called—this is queer—'die Nelsons'; and, according to Mr. Delcourt, if a German soldier wants to say 'you won't come it over me with your airs,' he says (or did in the barracks before the war) 'du militärisches Kulturschwein.' This phrase might have been concocted by an Englishman knowing no other German words than those, and sounds too good to be true. For the rest I observe that no other two syllables occur anything like so frequently as 'stink' and 'schwein.'"

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE KIND OF RELIGION THE SOLDIERS WANT

OUR FIGHTING MEN are keen to talk about religion, says a chaplain who has seen service with them; but they want the real kind of talk. "You can not fool the boys with pulpit camouflage," he avers, and backs this up by the statement that boys will leave a "hut" in flocks if they are not given the real thing. From such and other signs, writers on the religious status of the soldier come to conclusions of a various nature. Religious papers are hesitant about granting too much to appearances. Mr. G. Sherwood Eddy, writing in *The Christian Work* (New York), thinks that "one-tenth of the total number in the Army would probably be out-and-out Christians, strengthened by the severe discipline of war and living under distinctly Christian standards." He also finds that the "rotters," the men who "set the evil standards of the camp and whose conduct is almost altogether selfish and materialistic," number also about one-tenth. Between these two extremes are the great majority whom he finds it difficult to classify. He adds that if these men are not saved, they are at least salvable, and he thus appraises their "moral standards."



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LOOT OF FRENCH CHURCHES.

Altar candlesticks, crucifixes, and bells removed by Germans and assembled near Oulchy-le-Château for shipment into Germany to be melted down for munitions. The hasty retreat frustrated this purpose.

"They are not definitely Christian. Rather, they have a military, material standard of the type of a somewhat primitive social group. Their expressions unconsciously reveal their judgments. Their constant demand of one another is 'to play the game,' that is, to play fair and to do one's part in order to win the game for the good of all. Anything which harms, hinders, or endangers another, which brings suffering to one's fellows or defeat to one's side, is not playing the game. They condemn unmanly actions which bring defeat, and praise the practical and virile virtues. As one chaplain writes: 'I believe nearly all live partly by faith in a good God. I have never found men afraid to die, even tho they were afraid before battle. As to the standards by which they live, I should say they are the sanctions of group morality. They have very lax ideas about drunkenness and sexual irregularity, but they have very strict ideas about the sacredness of social obligations within the groups to which they belong. I would mention sheer fear of public opinion as one of the great weaknesses of the men. They would rather be in the fashion than be right. And most of them have been hardened—tho not necessarily in a bad sense.'"

A letter from a son to his mother published in the New York *Sun* may give some insight into the religious status of this majority. The writer is obviously of the Catholic faith:

FRANCE.

DEAR MOTHER:

Just back from the front line after ten days of it, and must say that I believe that only the prayers that have been said for my benefit are responsible for my coming out safe and sound. I was just missed by a hair by no less than a score of bullets, and a grenade broke a foot away from me and wounded a couple of men farther away than myself, but we succeeded in breaking up a raid without losing any of our men. I learned that ducking was useless, and now can keep my head up and let them whiz by as fast as they like, all the while saying that the enemy could not hit the side of a house from fifty yards away. . . .

"From the time night falls until dawn there's no telling what pain or blaze of death is waiting for those who tensely watch and listen; and if ever prayers were said with fervor and sincerity, those that I said just before going on watch at night and those at daybreak in thanksgiving for having been spared my life surely were. God was with me all right, and I seemed to know it, for I was not overawed or very nervous at any time and was confident I had been endowed with the courage and cool-headedness necessary to get me through safely.

"I will drop a line to Fr. G. and tell him how much his prayers are appreciated.

"Your signature was as steady as ever. Well, that's the way to keep it, for what's the use of grieving for one far away but who is beside you in spirit all the time, acting upon what seems to be your good judgment.

"Tell the boys I'm the same guy as ever, but a lot tougher than my letters show, and I could put a German to sleep for keeps for just showing himself, and any further promotion I get will be for what I did under fire.

"With best wishes for good health and luck to all, I am your loving "SON."

The revelations that clergymen and camp-workers are getting of the boys is regarded by the Minneapolis *Journal* as a "rediscovery of religion." And this rediscovery carries the hint to church people that real religion, and not entertainment, is what is desired in the pulpit. *The Journal* also draws upon the experiences of an army chaplain:

"One of the religious services they had been accustomed to open with fifteen minutes of 'movies,' on the assumption that the boys would not attend if they were not entertained. Noticing an uneasiness during the 'movie' time, a preacher decided one day to try an experiment. He put the question to the men themselves:

"'Boys, I'm here to tell you something about religion. Would you like to have me begin right away, or will you have a 'movie' film first?'

"A tall, raw-boned soldier boy stood up in the audience.

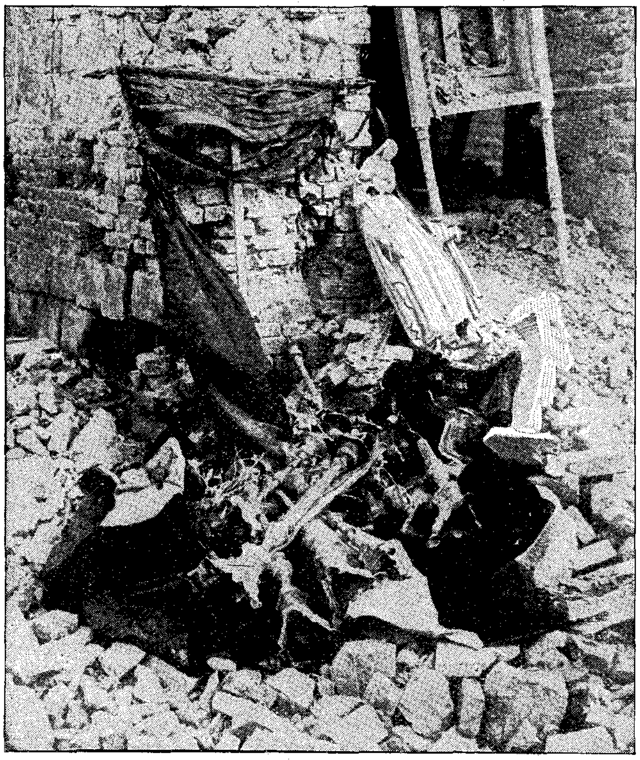
"'To hell with "movies,"' he said. 'Let's hear about religion.'

"Another less discriminating preacher was scheduled for a twenty-minute address. A splendid 'atmosphere' had been created for him. Half a dozen rousing hymns had been sung, a lad from the service had made a manly prayer for divine guidance and assistance, and the 'set-up' was perfect. Five hundred boys waited eagerly to hear something live and genuine, something that would brace and strengthen them in their homesickness and in their sacrifice.

"Then the preacher arose and spent the first ten minutes of his twenty in telling the boys funny stories! Funny stories for hearts that were yearning for reality! He was annoyed, too, because so many of the boys 'walked out on him.' They had not gone there to be entertained. They longed to hear the simple, sincere, and elemental truth of religion from a real man who had suffered, thought, and won his way to sincere conviction.

"This American chaplain finally came to the conclusion that his boys did not need to hear warnings about drink, gambling, or women. Those warnings came with better grace from other instructors. They did not go to service to be entertained or to be flattered and told how fine they were, or to listen to stories. These things they had heard till they were tired of them. Strange to say, what they did want was religion, the real things of the soul, without camouflage of any kind.

"Considering it in the pauses of his work, this chaplain has come to the conclusion that the reason so many persons do not go to church is because of the attempts to entertain them, to camouflage religion with stories, with professional singing, with 'social activities.' Personally he says that his preaching after the war will not be the same. He will tell the pure story of undefiled religion so far as in him is."

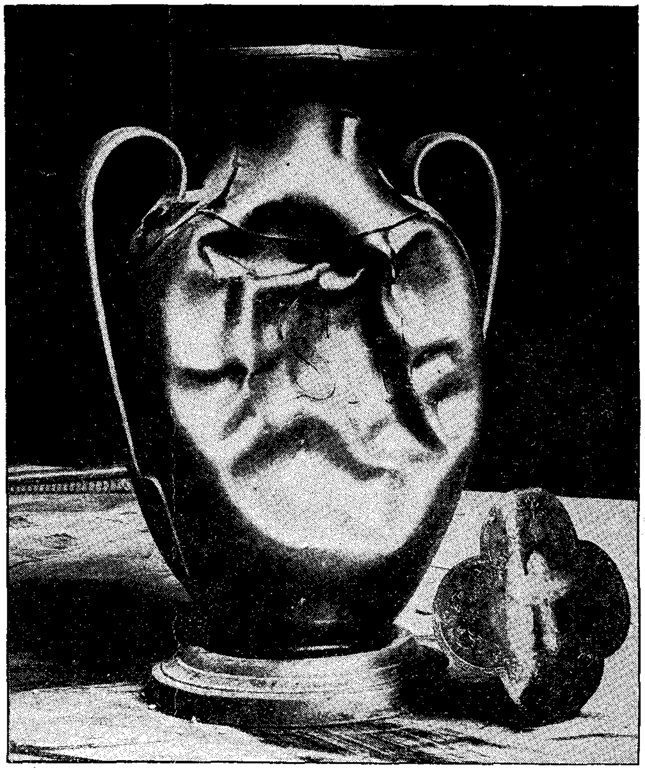

Canadian official photograph. Copyrighted by Western Newspaper Union.

ANOTHER PILE OF CHURCH ORNAMENTS,

Recaptured by Canadians before the Germans had time to dispatch them to the melting-pots. An altar-cloth was used to wrap them up.

CLEARING THE CHURCH OF SLACKERS

SLACKING IS NOT IN FAVOR within the ministry of to-day. President Stewart, of Auburn Theological Seminary, would post a notice over the gateway of every seminary, "No Slackers Need Apply." This, too, is in face of the fact that there is a notable shortage of men for the ministry. Methodists evidently share this Presbyterian sentiment, for the members of the Southern New Jersey Conference in Philadelphia resolved that they do not wish to be exempted from military service because of their calling. They pay tribute to the Government for offering them the chance to stand apart, and admit the need of "sustaining moral and spiritual forces at home." But their souls cry out "to share with all men of all professions full partnership in the task of making the world safe for democracy and little children." As Dr. Stewart puts it, "Better that there be no students for the ministry than that the sacred office be filled with moral and physical cowards." *The Presbyterian Advance* (Nashville), commenting on this, says: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THE GOLD VASE OF ST. CRÊME,

From Soissons Cathedral, hammered down to fit a German pack.

"The fundamental need of the Church is not ministers, but men. It needs, badly needs, men who give themselves to the gospel ministry; but it does not need, and we are reasonably sure that it does not want, ministers who are not men. The Church should be exceedingly careful these days about accepting as candidates for the ministry any physically able men that come under the draft age. Let there be no encouragement of mollycoddlism."

The New York *Tribune*, noting the action of the Methodists, assures them that no one would say that the clergy have not been doing their share:

"The long list of Army chaplains and Y. M. C. A. workers would give the lie to such an assertion. Nor are these by any means without the danger-line, as many tales of simple heroism have shown. But the Methodist brethren are quite obviously very militant members of the church militant. That reference to 'little children' shows what they are thinking of. It is the dearest wish of their hearts to play a personal part in visiting vengeance upon the murderers and ravishers who have sent hundreds of little children to death in sinking ships or open boats and who have made a shambles of Belgium. At ordinary times they would shrink from the shedding of blood. They would think it unbecoming to the cloth. They would not appeal to the example of Leonidas Polk, the fighting bishop of our Civil War, or to the remoter one of Henry Spencer, Bishop of Norwich, who took arms to put down Wat Tyler's rebellion. He met and defeated the rebels in the field, took them prisoners, gave them absolution, and sent them to the gallows.

"This combination of the spiritual and the secular arm was unusual even in those days, tho more than one medieval prelate served his time as a soldier. No doubt the fighting parsons of Philadelphia will be willing to pray for the Huns, but the character of their resolution seems to show that they are far more anxious to kill them."

The Monitor (Catholic, Newark) looks from quite another angle:

"We have not heard any great outcry on the part of the lay brethren against the desire of their brothers of the pulpit, nor have we read of any unusual accession of clerical-clad recruits to the Army or Navy. We imagine that the resolution was a piece of patriotic camouflage which accomplished its object by publication. It was hot air served in cold print.

"We find it difficult to imagine just how our Methodist brethren regard their vocation and mission. Has religion so declined in their churches that they no longer need any authoritative representatives? Is Methodism so dead that it will not hear the voice of the exhorter? Have the ministers lost faith in their own teachings, or have the people lost confidence in the ministers? Can the churches get along without the ministers? Or may the churches be as well closed as open?

"Suppose that all the Methodist ministers, appreciating the generous spirit of the South Jersey Conference, went to the war as common soldiers, would not the Methodist forces at home scatter, the membership decline, the spiritual life of the people suffer, the whole Methodist system crumble? Or did the resoluting ministers feel that the churches on the whole could get along just as well without them?

"Their resolution has certainly raised a deadly dilemma for them to face.

"We are of opinion that there are chaplaincies in the Army and in the Navy where a zealous Methodist minister might do good. There are many thousand earnest Methodists enrolled in the American service. Are the Methodist ministers following their soldiers and sailors like the American priests? A zealous chaplain in the trenches and where the bombs break and scatter is worth his weight in gold. His value far exceeds that of the ordinary fighting man, for he can put spirit into a whole company or an entire section of the line. We are reading every day of Catholic priests with the men right on the firing-line. They are gathering precious crosses of honor and valor every day and winning the love and reverence of the soldiers irrespective of their religious beliefs and the praise and commendations of the officers in command.

"Or are the Methodist ministers satisfied to be swallowed up as assistants in the Y. M. C. A.?

"How we would admire that patriotic conference of Methodist ministers down Jersey if they had forwarded a resolution to Washington, asking that at the earliest moment they be sent to the trenches in France as bearers of spiritual comfort to the Methodist boys fighting, dying for their country!

"But unless Methodism is bankrupt, there is still work at home even for a Methodist minister."

AUTOCRATIC TREND IN RELIGION—While the world is being made safe for democracy, the Church is taking a contrary tendency. No proposal of Church union, such as seems most imminent in England, involves the dropping of episcopacy, points out *The Christian Century* (Chicago). This organ, which describes itself as "an undenominational journal of religion," looks upon episcopacy as "standing in the road of the democracy which characterized Jesus Christ and his apostles." It goes further:

"In England to-day there is the greatest opportunity since the time of Cromwell of uniting the Christian forces. The non-conformist denominations, tho as prosperous as the state church in most regards, and numerically about as strong, are yet willing to merge their individuality in the state church. . . . In the name of efficiency, many denominations are getting more centralization of ecclesiastical power. In recent years Disciples, Baptists, and Congregationalists have organized national conventions, and to these conventions are being accorded more and more leadership in the life of the denomination. How easy it is for a seeming democracy in religion to become an oligarchy and at last a tyranny is only too well illustrated by the history of the Church.

"Those who hold the social view of religion insist that religion shall always embody the highest ideals of the social structure. Should the Church of Jesus Christ these days fail to convince the world that it is a truly democratic institution, then we may look for new religious organizations to arise (as proposed even now by some literary men), and if these were democratic and in other ways serviceable, one could imagine an era of eclipse for Christianity.

"Our task is to define what true democracy in religion is. Certainly it could involve no coercion of opinion. There must be room for the free expression and activity of lay as well as clerical elements in the Church. There must be the respect for human life of every sort and the sympathy without which no individual and no church can claim to be democratic in spirit."

PREPARING THE "NEW ERA"

THAT THE PRESENT CRISIS is more than military is realized by most. The Presbyterians see it as the beginning of a "new era," and they have already set in motion the wheels of a "movement" bearing this phrase for a title. It is a "harmonizing of all the agencies" of the Church —dealing first with "the fundamental teachings and motives of Christianity." After this it is promotive—"seeking to arouse the Church to the needs of the age, and to do her duty to meet these needs, and to arouse her to furnish the means required." "The New Era," says *The Presbyterian* (Philadelphia), "is a challenge to the whole Church to renew her faith and knowledge of her Lord, and enter upon a new obedience to his will, new fellowship in his suffering, and a new sense of the power of his resurrection." The Presbyterian Church invites her evangelical sisters to join her, the Philadelphia organ observing:

"After the war is over a new era will be upon the world. Men everywhere are endeavoring to forecast this era, and determine its needs, and the means and measures of meeting these needs. No man or set of men are competent to make an accurate analysis of the forces and conditions which all feel confident are now approaching and about to assert themselves. Some are confident that it will be chiefly political, and its leading questions will be those of Nationalism and Internationalism. Others speak of it as fundamentally a question of righteousness. But the conception of righteousness presented is rather that of the Jew, 'the righteousness which is of the law,' not the righteousness of the Christian, which is 'the righteousness of God by faith in Jesus Christ'; it is rather an indefinite abstract—righteousness growing out of the faculty of conscience, which recognizes the existence of right and wrong, without any law or knowledge of the will of God to determine what is right and what is wrong. But the more rational and comprehensive view of the crisis and the coming era is that of a renewed conflict between Christianity and heathenism. The outburst of heathenism has manifested itself in its terrible atrocities and its determination to rob mankind of liberty and to subject them to the cruel powers of a world-imperialism. Christian states have risen in the divinely appointed use of the sword to check and subdue these physical and military outrages. When this is accomplished it will be the duty of the Christian Church to reconstruct in faith and morals the new age on the basis and through the power of the fundamental truths revealed by Jesus Christ. This will require the development in the Church of a renewed knowledge of the fundamentals of the faith. The generation which is now passing neglected the work of instruction in these fundamentals, and gave itself to mechanical administration and nervous action, with weak convictions. When the Church is thus renewed in her faith and knowledge of her Lord, she will be ready for response to the pressing appeal of the New Era. Then she must be shown the great needs of the age and the world, and her duty to meet them."

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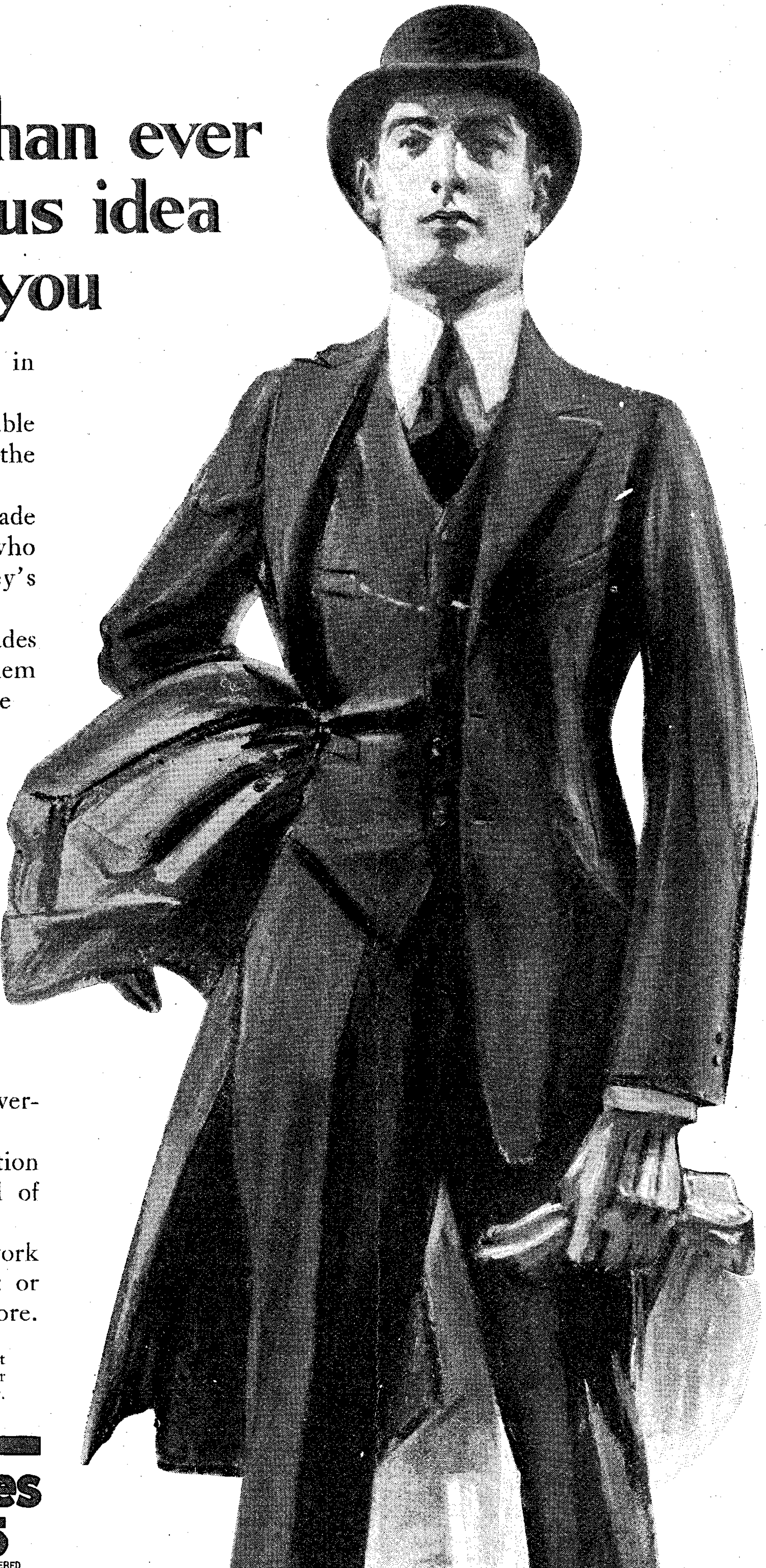

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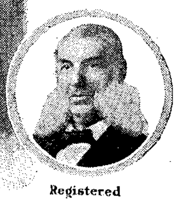

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WAR-TIME-FOOD-PROBLEMS

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST *by the* UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION
and especially designed for High School Use

THE SUGAR SITUATION

IN THE PAST, when any one has given you a lump of sugar, what have you always done with it? . . . . . .

Exactly so. And yet the school children of Paris found a different way to behave one day last winter. These boys and girls had been invited to a luncheon-party by the Red Cross, and at the end of it each was given a lump of sugar—a rare treat for them. But did they eat it? Not they. Those lumps of sugar were carefully tucked away and taken home to be sent later to their heroes—bearded and brave fathers and uncles and big brothers—who were at the front fighting for France.

Can any one—boy or girl, or father or mother—have that incident in the back of his head and still say:

"I realize that I can have two pounds of sugar a month, or what amounts to six level teaspoons of it every day. But that's not enough. I want more"?

Can any one say that and still claim to be a patriotic American, trying to do his share toward winning the war?

Learn the facts in the case and see what you think.

FORMER SOURCES OF ALLIED SUGAR—Two thousand one hundred and ninety teaspoons of sugar a year! That's what the two-pound-a-month allowance gives one. Such an intake of sugar for the human system does not seem like any great sacrifice in these war-days. To one who really understands all the circumstances it seems generous.

But "circumstances" is a dull and colorless word to describe anything so interesting and important as the reasons why this country has to be sparing in the use of sugar.

WHY MUST I USE ONLY TWO POUNDS OF SUGAR A MONTH?

SEVEN WHYS FOR SHORT SUPPLIES:

1. **Our great war-program has reduced our sugar-carrying fleet.**
2. **The sugar requirements of our overseas army are very large.**
3. **Our own sugar-crop is less than we expected.**
4. **The small island, Cuba, must feed the world with sugar.**
5. **We have diverted 50,000 tons of sugar shipping in order that Belgium should have food.**
6. **Germans have destroyed sugar-beet fields and factories in northern France and Italy.**
7. **More than 50,000,000 pounds of sugar have been sunk off our shores by German submarines.**

To understand why we must go without sugar and ship it overseas instead, it is necessary first to know where the Allies used to get their sugar-supply before the war.

It was not from us. France and Italy used to raise their own sugar. England got some from the British West Indies, and imported large quantities from Java; but more than half England's total came from the German Empire.

That was before the war. How do matters stand now? *The sugar-production in France and Italy has dropt to less than a third of what it used to be, owing to crop failures, labor shortage, the inroads of the German hordes and their destruction of the sugar-beet fields and factories in northern France and Italy. Thus France and Italy must get sugar from us. Nor does England fare better, for obviously her German channels of supply are closed.*

THE PROBLEM TO-DAY—But why—asks the person who realizes the fact that there is a quantity of sugar in Java—why can not the Allies get all the sugar they need from Java and the East Indies? Why must they depend on the United States?

There are two reasons: *The ship shortage and the need for speed.*

Imagine a parallel. A large lumber-camp, located on a great lake and hemmed in by woods, must get all its food-supplies by water. It can go to one of two points: a town five miles away or another fifteen miles distant. There are only a certain number of boats in the camp, and most of these are sorely needed to bring in lumbermen and all sorts of tools and machinery. In such an emergency the lumber-camp naturally turns to the town five miles across the water for food instead of to the one fifteen miles away. But suppose that nearer town refuses to share its food. It then becomes necessary to go three times as far for the provisions and, because of the extra time involved, to use three times as many boats to get the food needed for any given month. This means that the lumber-camp will have just that number of boats less to use in bringing men and machinery.

Such, in a rough sense, is the Allies' position to-day. They correspond to the lumber-camp. We are the town five miles across the water, while Java is the one three times as far off. If we, through our thoughtlessness or greed, force the Allies to send ships all the way to Java for sugar there will be just that much less shipping available to carry soldiers and guns and ammunition across the ocean.

In short, in the time a ship would take to bring a ship-load of sugar from Java to England, it could be carrying one load of sugar, one of soldiers, and one of guns from New York to England or France.

AMERICA THE SOLUTION—Because of the shipping situation we must share sugar with the Allies as we have been sharing our wheat. To deny them this sugar is not merely to withhold the sugar; it also means the slowing up of troop movement and necessary equipment.

Shall we fail in this, merely because as a nation we have drifted along year after year indulging to our fill an appetite for sweets?

We have only a limited amount of sugar to share. Most of our cane-sugar comes from Cuba and Hawaii. That fact alone puts a tax on our shipping, without permitting *us* to turn to the East Indies.

So *we must share the sugar we have.*

And we must do it by keeping inside a limit of two pounds of sugar a month to each person. It would be possible to put every man, woman, and child in the country on such an obligatory sugar ration. But how much better—how much more fitting in a country which claims to be heart and soul for aiding the Allies—to have this a voluntary ration, an honor ration.

Such a sacrifice—or rather, such a privilege—will entitle us to sit at a common table with England, France, and Italy. Altho, even so, France and Italy will be eating less sugar than we.

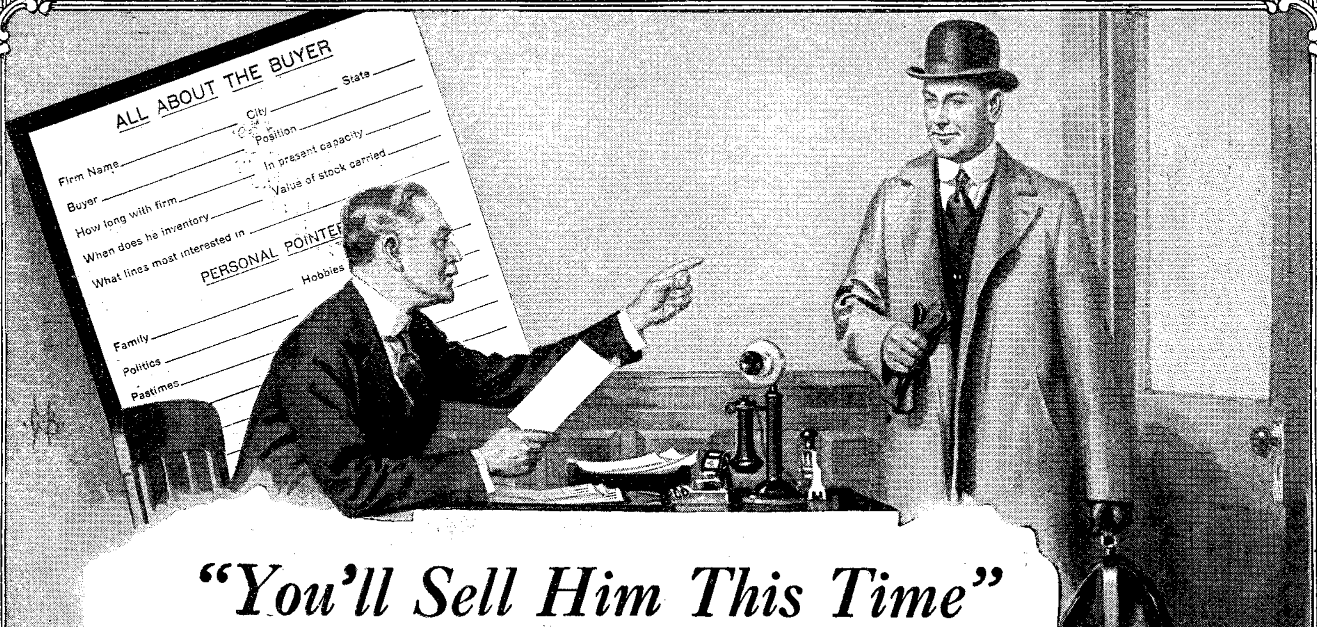
THE PROBLEM AND THE PRIVILEGE—Such is the sugar situation to-day. Of course, this is not the whole story. For instance, there is the submarine menace, which has destroyed more than 50,000,000 pounds of sugar off our coast. There are the 50,000 tons of sugar shipping diverted from that business in order that Belgium may have food. And finally, there is the fact that our own sugar-crop was less than expected.

But these are only incidents which intensify the world situation. The big problem for us is to get the sugar and ship it abroad. The methods of distributing to sugar trades and dealers in this country, the small necessary increase in price, the thousand-and-one ways sugar may be saved at home, even the reasons why soldiers need more sugar than civilians, are all, comparatively speaking, details, tho they will be discust later.

The American people did what was needed to provide wheat for the Allies last winter and spring. They can do it with sugar, provided they will adhere to the necessary program with patriotism, honor, and an unfailing spirit of cooperation. The whole matter is summed up by the incident of the French children and their lumps of sugar. *They did not eat it; they sent it instead.*

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. *From what two plants is sugar chiefly made? Which is used to a greater extent in this country?*
2. *Write a brief paper on the sources and manufacture of sugar.*
3. *Where are the West Indies? The East Indies? Java?*
4. *Are you and all your family living strictly inside the two-pounds-a-month honor ration?*
5. *Do you know of any one who is exceeding his two-pound limit? Has he failed to understand the sugar situation, or is he merely selfish and greedy?*


ALL ABOUT THE BUYER
Firm Name
City
State
Buyer
Position
How long with firm
In present capacity
When does he inventory
Value of stock carried
What lines most interested in
PERSONAL POINTERS
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Perhaps neither was to blame. Stubbs may be a hard proposition for a salesman who takes a wrong political slant or who talks golf when Stubbs' game is pinochle. He might be quite the opposite, if differently approached.

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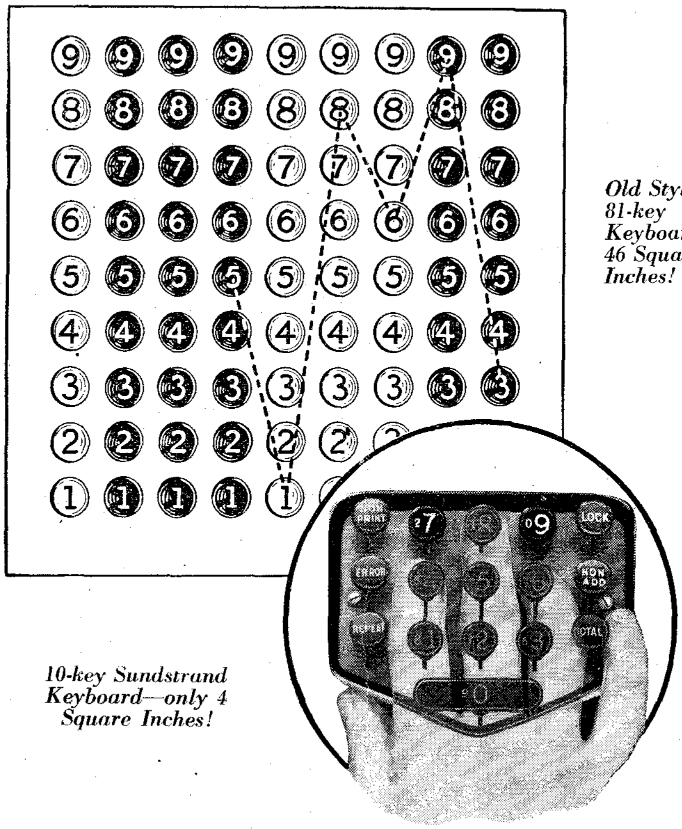

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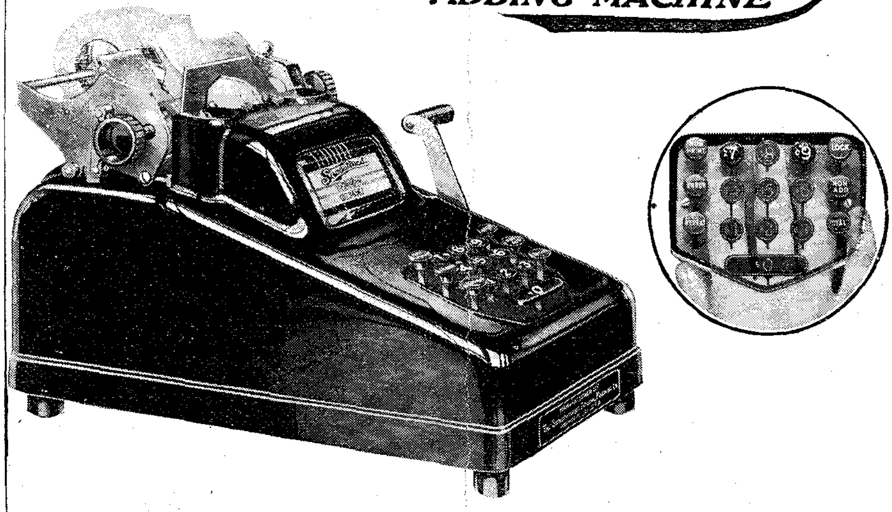

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CURRENT POETRY

POETS may sing of the men at the front with understanding and admiration, but unless they be at the front themselves something of the actual must necessarily be lacking from their lines. How the poet who is also the fighting man senses war is revealed in a group of poems in *The English Review* (London, September), all of which are written by men either in the army or navy service. A note of resignation to the lot that menaces the fighting man any hour is found in the following verses that have the quality of sincere prayer.

BEFORE BATTLE

C. NEVILLE BRAND, SUB-LIEUT., R.N.V.R.

Shall God, who planned the seasons, let me die?
Then, if it must be so
Let me go willingly,
Feeling no hatred for my foe;
Only content to know
That there awaits me, somewhere far away,
A happy band of friends
Who died before me, who will say
Sweet words of welcome when my anguish ends.

Mr. Lawrence Binyon contributes to the London *Times* lines that show how those who have "gone west" are linked with us who here remain.

THE DEAD TO THE LIVING

BY LAWRENCE BINYON

O you that still have rain and sun,
Kisses of children and of wife,
And the good earth to tread upon,
And the mere sweetness that is life,
Forget us not, who gave all these
For something dearer, and for you!
Think in what cause we crossed the seas!
Remember, he who fails the challenge
Fails us too.

Now in the hour that shows the strong—
The soul no evil powers affray—
Drive straight against embattled Wrong:
Faith knows but one, the hardest, way.
Endure; the end is worth the throe.
Give, give; and dare, and again dare!
On, to that Wrong's great overthrow!
We are with you, of you; we the pain and
Victory share.

Macaulay, we all remember, said that in writing the "Lays of Ancient Rome" he had copied the manner of the penny ballads of London streets. Some captious critics refuse to consider the lays as genuine poetry, but as ringing verse they hold their place in English letters. An echo of them is found in the following lines that oddly enough constitute a lesson in war-geography:

THE RIVERS OF FRANCE

BY H. J. M.

The rivers of France are ten score and twain,
But five are the names that we know,
The Marne, the Vesle, the Ourcq, and the Aisne,
And the Somme of the swampy flow.

The rivers of France, from source to the sea,
Are nourished by many a rill,
But these five, if ever a drought there be,
The fountains of sorrow would fill.

The rivers of France shine silvery white,
But the waters of five are red
With the richest blood, in the fiercest fight
For Freedom, that ever was shed.

The rivers of France sing soft as they run,
But five have a song of their own,
That hymns the fall of the arrogant one
And the proud cast down from his throne.

The rivers of France, all quietly take
To sleep in the house of their birth,
But the carnadined wave of five shall break
On the uttermost strands of Earth.

Five rivers of France, see their names are writ
  On a banner of crimson and gold,
And the glory of those who fashioned it
  Shall nevermore cease to be told.

Active-service verse of varied quality makes up the body of a new volume by Ford Madox Hueffer, entitled "On Heaven" (John Lane Company). From the Ypres salient he sends us these lines:

YPRES SALIENT

By Ford Madox Hueffer

O quiet peoples sleeping bed by bed
  Beneath gray roof-trees in the glimmering west,
We who can see the silver-gray and red
  Rise over No Man's Land—salute your rest.

O quiet comrades, sleeping in the clay
  Beneath a turmoil you need no more mark,
We who have lived through yet another day
  Salute your graves at setting in of dark.

And rising from your beds or from the clay,
  You, dead, or far from lines of slain and slayers,
Through your eternal or your finite day,
  Give us your prayers!

A striking contrast of the things seen day by day by the men at the front to the pictures that rise in their memories is presented in these very musical lines:

THE IRON MUSIC

By Ford Madox Hueffer

The French guns roll continuously
  And our guns, heavy, slow;
Along the Ancre, sinuously,
  The transport wagons go,
And the dust is on the thistles
  And the larks sing up on high . . .
But I see the Golden Valley
  Down by Tintern on the Wye.

For it's just nine weeks last Sunday
  Since we took the Chepstow train,
And I'm wondering if one day
  We shall do the like again;
For the four-point-two's come screaming
  Through the sausages on high;
So there's little use in dreaming
  How we walked above the Wye.

Dust and corpses in the thistles
  Where the gas-shells burst like snow,
And the shrapnel screams and whistles
  On the Becourt road below,
And the High Wood bursts and bristles
  Where the mine-clouds foul the sky . . .
But I'm with you at Wyndcroft,
  Over Tintern on the Wye.

The ruined windows and battered walls of Flanders are gracefully memorialized by Mr. Hueffer in the medium of poetry so frequently abused and supposed a modern discovery, free verse:

THE OLD HOUSES OF FLANDERS

By Ford Madox Hueffer

The old houses of Flanders,
They watch by the high cathedrals;
They overtop the high town-halls;
They have eyes, mournful, tolerant, and sardonic,
  for the ways of men
In the high, white, tiled gables.

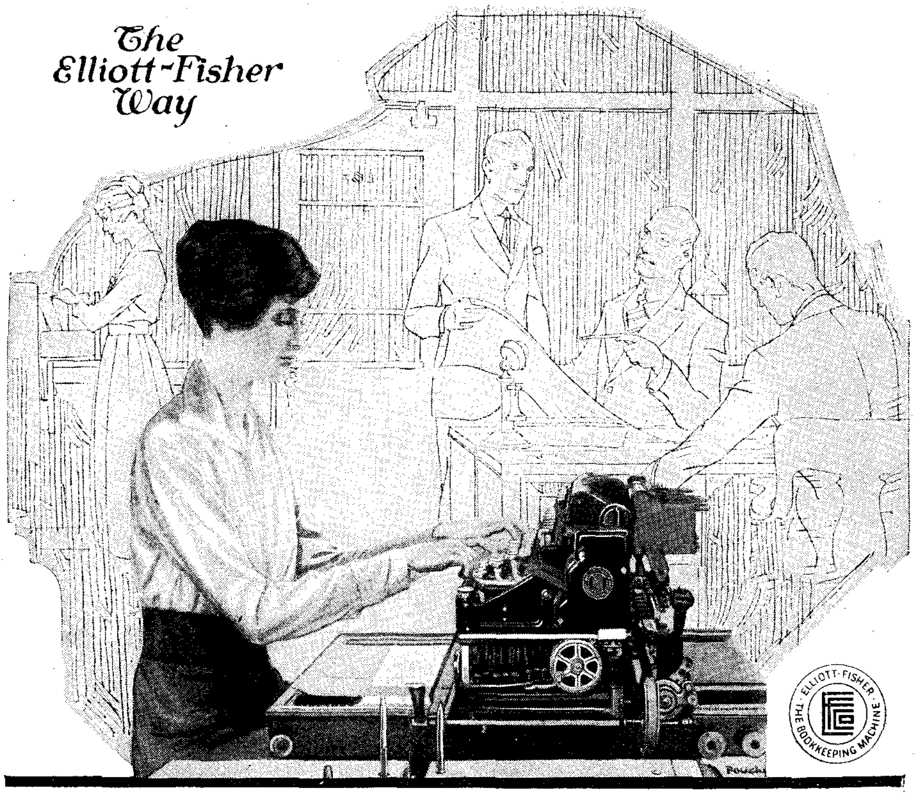
The rain and the night have settled down on
  Flanders;
It is all wet darkness; you can see nothing.

Then those old eyes, mournful, tolerant, and
  sardonic,
Look at great, sudden, red lights,
Look upon the shades of the cathedrals;
And the golden rods of the illuminated rain,
For a second. . . .

And those old eyes,
Very old eyes that have watched the ways of men
  for generations,
Close for ever.
The high, white shoulders of the gables
Slouch together for a consultation,
Slant drunkenly over in the lea of the flaming
  cathedrals.

They are no more, the old houses of Flanders.

Ditchling is not a world-famous town, but it must be a very attractive one to



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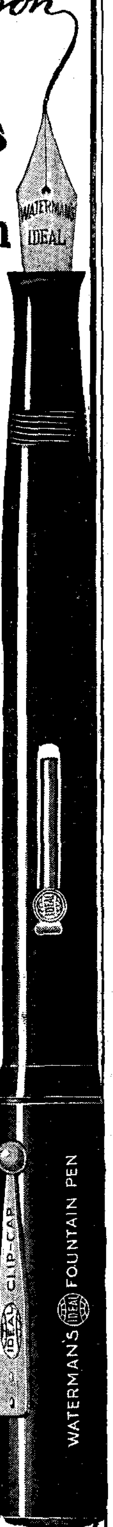

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judge from the verses it has inspired in Mr. Theodore Maynard's graceful and hearty muse. We quote it from *The New Witness* (London):

DITCHLING

By Theodore Maynard

If, after having lived in many towns,
  Such goodness comes to me
That I might house beneath the noble Downs
  Beside an apple-tree;

Then would I find in moon and candle-light
  A supper-table spread
With Ditchling ham and ale for my delight,
  And honest Ditchling bread;

And open to the kindly Sussex air
  My heart and window wide,
That gentle thoughts might find me sleeping there,
  And I be satisfied.

Among publications that war has brought into being is *The Anglo-Italian Review* (London), a monthly miscellany of prose and verse. The prose contributions are designed to strengthen the friendly relations between England and Italy and to convey useful information on various topics to readers in both countries. As is meet, the verse consists of songs for the song's sake, and a charming specimen in the August issue is most likely the product of the editor, Mr. Edward Hutton, altho it is signed with initials only.

EVENING AT VALLOMBROSA

By E. H.

The woods are very still,
  Dear, let us lie,
Here or here, where you will,
  Just you and I,
Here or here, where you will,
  'Twixt the woods and the sky.

The woods are very still,
  The valleys old
The setting sun shall fill
  With glory and gold;
And each beloved hill
  He shall enfold.

The little old cities rare,
  Hidden at noon,
Shall each shine forth and share
  His blessing soon;
While over Florence fair
  Low sets the moon.

The lingering day its sweet,
  Its last light strews,
And heaven with silence meek
  The earth endues,
While faint far towers repeat
  An angel's news.

The woods are very still,
  Here let us lie,
Forgetting all the ill,
  Just you and I,
Forgetting all the ill,
  'Twixt the earth and the sky.

One of the most ambitious efforts of Miss Florence Nash in "June Dusk, and Other Poems" (Doran), and not by any means the least successful, is presented in the following—

LINES TO A DEAD POET

By Florence Nash

Come, hold my hand across the space of death,
Dear, gentle singer whom I read so well,
Surely mine anguish does inform you now
Of all that love I had no chance to tell.

Gather me close within your spirit's arms,
Soothing my fears with your enchanted hands,
Whisper some song there was no time to sing
Before your journey to the shadow-lands.

Flowers were laid upon your last low bed,
Soft-petaled violets of dusk-time hue,
I have no knowledge where your grave may be,
I only know it has not prisoned you.

So hold my hand across the space of death,
Soothing my fears with your enchanted hands,
Tho in this life you knew not of my love,
Such love must triumph in the shadow-lands.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

NOTABLE NEW WAR-BOOKS

I

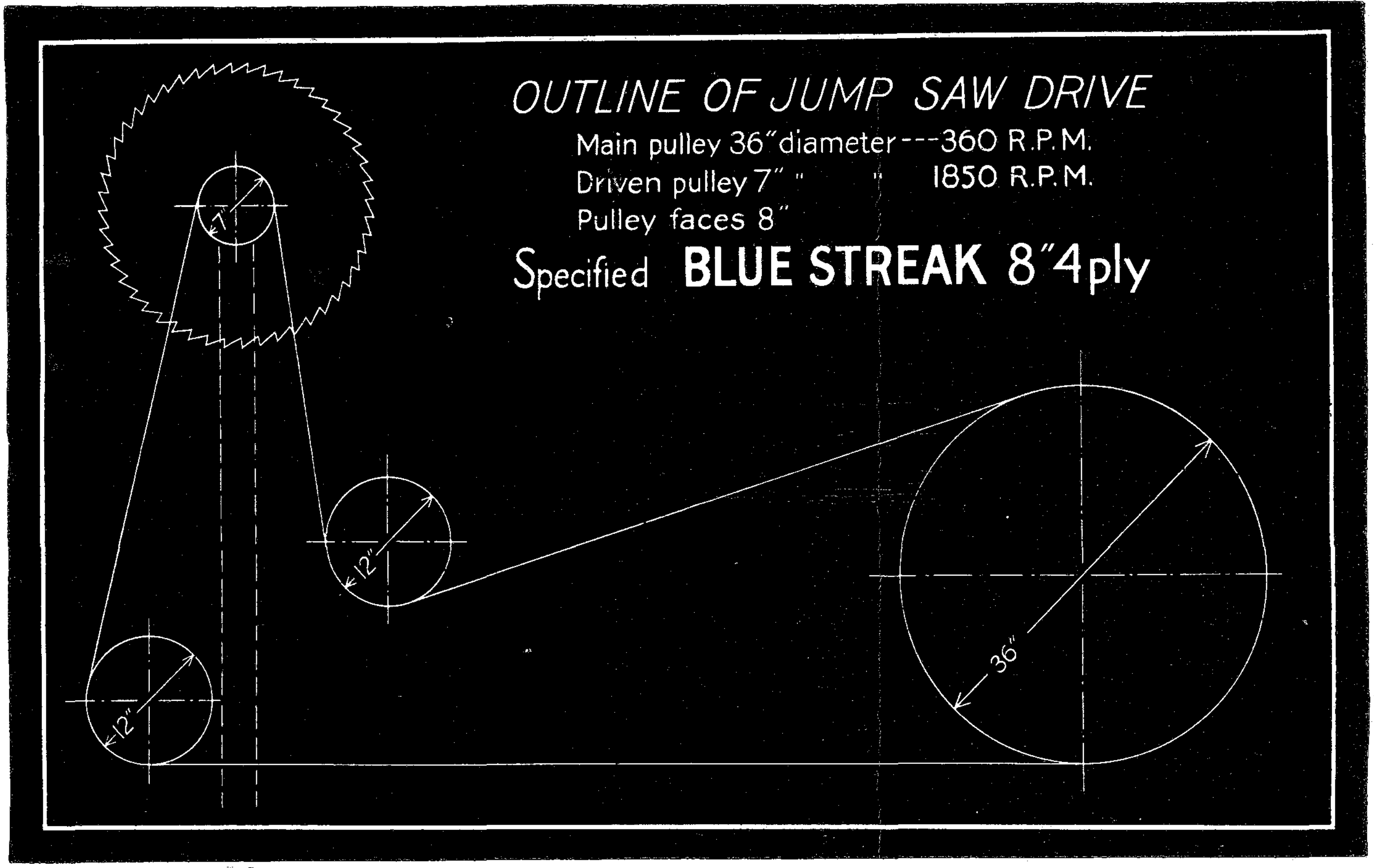
PROF. LAUGHLIN ON ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF THE CONFLICT

Laughlin, J. Laurence (Ph.D.). Credit of the Nations. A Study of the European War. 8vo, pp. xiv-406. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.50. Postage, 16 cents.

The nations considered in this volume are naturally Great Britain, France, Germany, and the United States. Austria, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Russia are left out of account. The thesis of the book is that the ultimate causes of the war are to be found in economic conditions. The period 1880-1910 was one of "unparalleled industrial revolution," which developed into a race for the foremost position. Power was created and manufactures grew, transportation by land and sea cheapened as science, industry, and commerce united their forces. The extension of commerce gave rise to an extension of credit, and this latter became dependent not on the amount of money available, but on the amount of goods produced or producible. Great Britain led in the development. Germany followed and was overtaking her rival, partly because government and business were allies. But she made the mistake of assuming that she must own the territories from which raw materials were drawn and the markets where products were sold. Hence her desire for colonies. Ambitions grew out of her amazing success, the cry of "freedom of the seas" was raised, altho to the freedom which she already enjoyed—and this was complete—she owed in great part her advance during the last thirty years, an advance greater in proportion than that of any other nation. So that the present-day militarism of the Teutons is the result of industrial growth and power. Expansion south and east was the only vent before the war, hence the Central-Europe-Balkan-Turkey scheme—and the war considered solely as a means of economic aggression.

That is Professor Laughlin's diagnosis in his first chapter. In his second he shows that Lord Kitchener's "men, munitions, and money," as the basis of war-prosecution, must be read "men, munitions, and credit." One hundred billions at least are already spent, but no such amount of money existed, and there is more money in existence now than when the war began. Not money but wealth ("goods in some form") has been destroyed. So that "goods are primary; money and credit secondary," and credit is present purchasing power. A government, in borrowing, transmutes its future production into present means of payment, employing private credit organizations and its citizens. The three factors of the huge financial operations of the war are (1) money, (2) credit and banking, and (3) national fiscal operations (taxes, etc.). In peace waste lies in consumption that is superfluous—use of means beyond the actual necessities for sustaining life. In war the waste is in the destruction not merely of wealth but of capital (*i.e.*, productive wealth). When the loss of goods depresses the amount available below the necessaries of life, below surplus wealth and the possibility of reproduction, credit falls and ultimately fails—unless the borrower can go elsewhere (as France and Great Britain to the United States). Hence huge debts alone will not end war; credit (which "depends on normal productive power") must vanish.

Now, how is it with Germany? Her


OUTLINE OF JUMP SAW DRIVE
Main pulley 36" diameter---360 R.P.M.
Driven pulley 7" " " 1850 R.P.M.
Pulley faces 8"
Specified BLUE STREAK 8" 4ply
7"
12"
12"
36"

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It was the jump-saw drive. The Planters Lumber Company of Jeanerette, Louisiana, had tried all kinds of belts on it. But it was a very hard drive and it ate them up at an expensive rate. They grew hopeless after much experiment, continued to buy the expensive belt that gave a maximum of eight months' service, and let it go at that. One day Mr. DeVerges called. He is a G.T.M.—Goodyear Technical Man. They asked him what price he could quote on belting for the jump-saw drive. He said he didn't sell belts as a grocer sells sugar.

They asked him what he meant. He explained the Goodyear Plan of Plant Analysis—of having a G. T. M. study each drive carefully and prescribe for it the Goodyear Belt especially manufactured to meet the conditions. They were interested—and took him to the jump-saw.

He studied that drive. He noted the r.p.m.'s of the pulleys, the position of the idlers, the speed of the belt, the distance between centers, and the fluctuations of load when the saw was sawing or just running. Then he prescribed an 8-inch 4-ply Goodyear Blue Streak. At present prices the amount required would cost $40.82. The double-belt they had been using would cost $129.60. And the real saving is far more than the difference between prices.

The Blue Streak has already given three times the service of the expensive belts formerly used. Eight months used to be the maximum; the Blue Streak has already given two years—three times as much. If they were buying the old belts at present prices, enough to last two years would cost $388.80—showing a net saving of belting costs of $347.98 in two years on one drive.

Much of this saving is due to the G. T. M.'s service, to his careful analysis of conditions and accurate prescription of the right construction to meet them. He has since been asked to analyze other drives—has done it—has effected very real savings on them. He and many other G. T. M.'s can do the same for you. All of them have been trained in the Goodyear Technical School, all have had exacting experience in plants similar to yours. The G. T. M. service is free—for the economies it effects for purchasers are an unfailing assurance of continuously increasing business for us. Write today to make arrangements for a G. T. M. to analyze your worst belt-devourer. He will call on his next trip through your vicinity.

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Smoke 1 about 10:30 A. M.
3 from 1 P. M. (after meal) to 5 P. M.
2 from 7 P. M. (after meal) to 10 P. M.

If you smoke 5 cigars a day—
Smoke 1 about 10:30 A. M.
2 from 1 P. M. (after meal) to 5 P. M.
2 from 7 P. M. (after meal) to 10 P. M.

If you smoke 4 cigars a day—
Smoke 1 about 10:30 A. M.
1 about 1 P. M. (after meal).
1 about 4:30 P. M.
1 about 7 P. M. (after meal).

If you smoke 3 cigars a day—
Smoke none in the morning.
1 about 1 P. M. (after meal).
1 about 4:30 P. M.
1 about 7 P. M. (after meal).

If you smoke 2 cigars a day—
Smoke 1 about 1 P. M. (after meal).
1 about 7 P. M. (after meal).

If you smoke 1 cigar a day—
Smoke it after your heavy meal.

(1) Don't smoke continuously.
(2) —nor immediately before meals.
(3) —nor immediately before retiring.
(4) Always smoke slowly; it increases your enjoyment and is better for you.
(5) ***Never smoke the heavy, oily type of cigar at any time.***

A good many cigar smokers smoke the wrong kind of cigar. A good many smoke at the wrong times of day. Some men do both. If smoking makes you nervous, it is most likely due to these practices. To help men smoke at the ***right*** time of day and to smoke the ***right*** kind of cigar, we have prepared the above suggestions. Keep them handy, and follow them as closely as you can.

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Never gets on your nerves

total debts surpass thirty billion dollars. Her gross income in normal times was ten billions and net income two billions. Her normal budget was eight hundred million. Annual interest on debts before the last loan was one and a half billions. So that budget and interest already demand three hundred millions more annually than her net income when trade and industry were normal. When skilful management of present wealth fails, or present demand exceeds prospective production, or surplus above necessities is exhausted, that Germany must yield is the inference on this basis of calculation.

The wealth of the United Kingdom (Great Britain) was put at eighty-two and one-half billions, and of the whole Empire at one hundred and twenty-five billions, with gross incomes of 10.6 billions and 17 billions, respectively. How has Great Britain financed the war? Chapter III is an illuminating discussion of the whole system of Great Britain's huge financial and fiscal machinery, with her great bank in the foreground. And in connection with this goes a discussion of the rise in price of commodities. An analysis of this chapter would take much space. Sufficient to say, that power has mingled short-term obligations with long-term obligations, so that funding will commence soon after the war, with a corresponding gradual reduction of fixt charges. The conclusion is: "Of the ability of the English to carry this colossal war-debt there can be little doubt."

Chapter IV deals with French money and credit. A clear account is given of the entire body of agencies, with the resources, present and prospective, that lie behind the financing of the war, including the Bank of France. And the conclusion is that France is psychologically and economically able to carry her huge burden.

Chapter V, on Germany, shows that her financial preparedness for a sudden war was a part of the whole scheme. She started with the advantage of knowing that war was coming. And her entire credit system was fitted to the immediate emergency. But she did not expect so long a war. She has little support from the sale abroad of products of industry and capital. The duration of the war depends upon psychological factors—the willingness of Germans to reduce consumption to the minimum of existence—and the probabilities here are favorable to Germany through the settled dominance of government over individual initiative.

Chapter VI deals with the United States. The analysis covers wealth, production, exports and imports, and the entire financial machinery employed in carrying on the operations just prior to and during the war, with the story of fluctuations in credits, balances, rates of exchange, and trade in general. The national wealth in 1912 was estimated at one hundred and eighty-seven billions. We loaned to foreign Powers between August, 1914, and October, 1917, over four billions, and have not felt it. The possibility of financing the finish to a victory seems evident.

The conclusion, then, seems to be (so far as general economic conditions indicate): the Allies (with the United States) are in a greatly superior condition. But the ultimate failure of Germany depends in part on the failure of psychological stamina in her people. If they endure a state of sustaining life nearly primitive, they may pull through. Military means are not here taken into account.

One may not presume to praise Professor

Laughlin's volume. All one can say is that it is indispensable to those who study the war from the financial angle. The appendix of documents, tables, etc., and the charts liberally supplied throughout the text are of the highest value.

II

MUNROE SMITH ON GERMANY'S GUILT

Smith, Munroe. Militarism and Statecraft. 12mo, pp. 286. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

That Bismarck has been known as the man of "blood and iron," in the sense that he was a militaristic instigator of wars, is due to regarding externals rather than to consideration of realities in his fixt policies, as shown in his diplomatic and political procedure. That his diplomacy had for its purpose to avoid wars when possible, that it was essentially non-aggressive, and that in contrast with it German diplomacy in post-Bismarckian Germany has tended consciously toward war under militaristic pressure, is Professor Smith's principal thesis. The "Iron Chancellor," he says, distinguished between "a policy that aimed to realize or defend national interests" (*Interessenpolitik*) and one which "aimed at power" (*Machtpolitik*), and he consistently "employed the latter term as one of censure." "Working for prestige" (*auf Prestige wirtschaften*) was a phrase which he often used, and carried "a still stronger note of censure." Indeed, he constantly took account of "the imponderables," *i.e.*, of national or world-wide sentiment, conscience, resentment at aggressiveness, and the like. His "most famous saying" was:

> "If we attack, the whole weight of the imponderables, which weigh much heavier than material weights, will be on the side of our adversaries whom we have attacked. . . . Success depends essentially upon the impressions that are produced in our own and other countries by the origin of the war; it is important that we be the ones attacked."

His constant efforts, therefore, made for the control of the militarists by the diplomatic-political staffs, since the former are one-sided in their views and look only at immediate advantages. Had this wise rule been observed in 1914, Dr. Dernburg would not have been compelled to admit as early as 1915 that "Germany has few friends in the world."

Professor Smith's volume contains four essays: Military Strategy *versus* Diplomacy in Bismarck's Time and Afterward; Diplomacy *versus* Military Strategy, How the Central Empires Might Have Played the Diplomatic Game; The German Theory of Warfare and the Results of its Application, and German Land-Hunger and Other Underlying Causes of the War. The first develops the positions indicated above. The second we may call the final clinching of the proof of Germany's guilt before the world in producing the blood-bath of the nations. The third is an examination from the standpoint of international law of the Teutonic theory of frightfulness and its normal consequences:

> "In treating international law as negligible; in ignoring the opinions, the sentiments, and the conscience of neutral nations which express material and spiritual interests that are superior to the selfish interests of any single state and are the reservoir from which new international law is steadily drawn—the German theory of warfare leaves out of its calculations no less a factor than the world."

The last essay is a keen analysis of motives as proved by claims and events.

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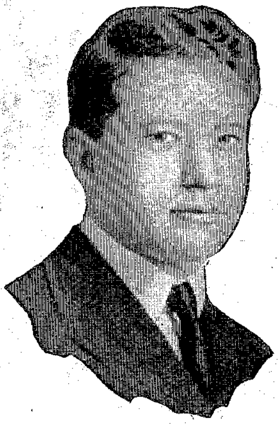

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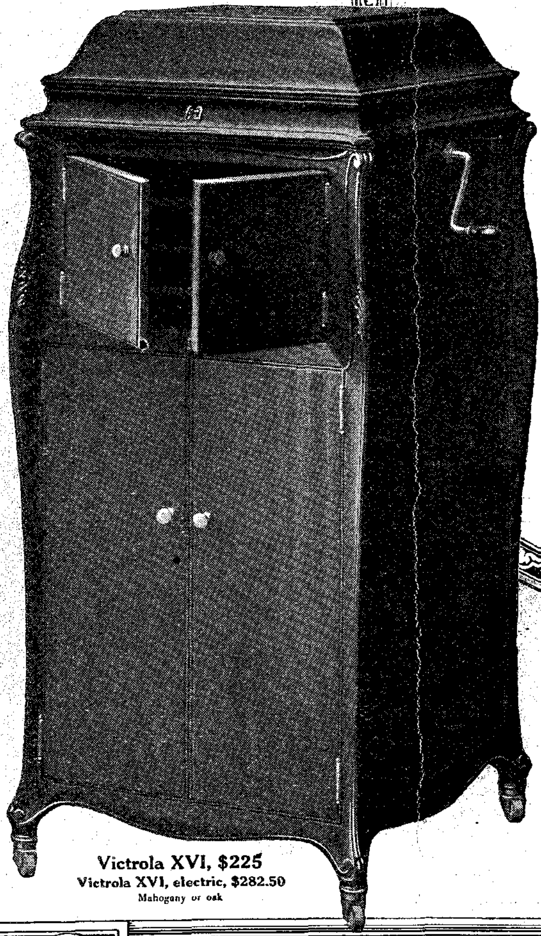

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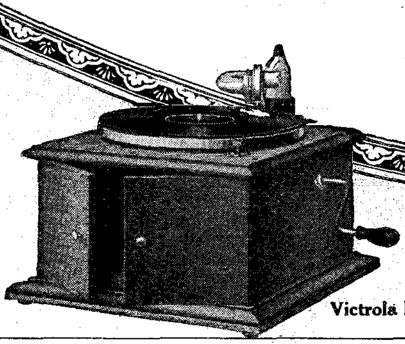

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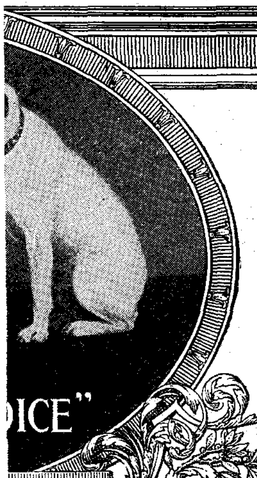

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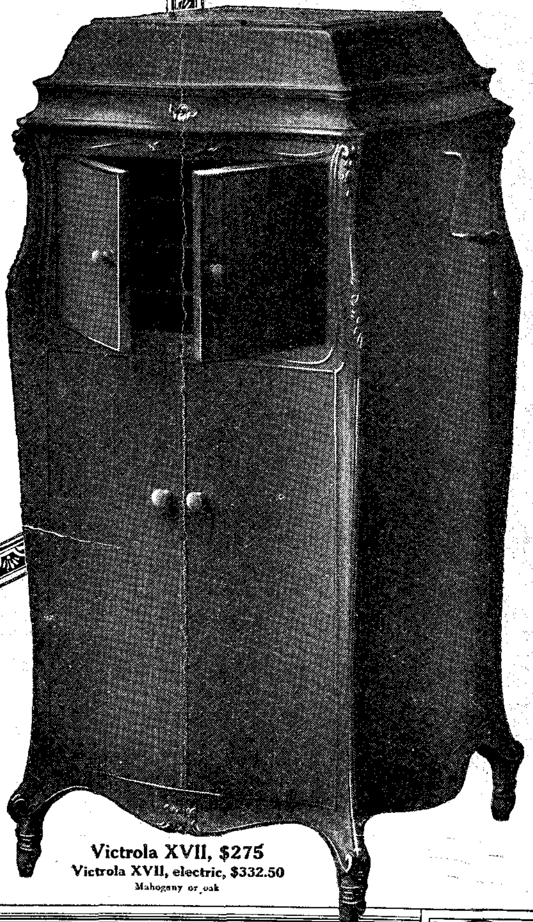

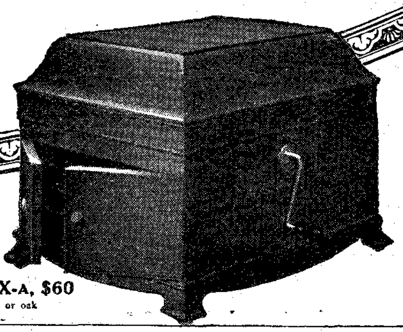

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Victrola XVII, electric, $332.50
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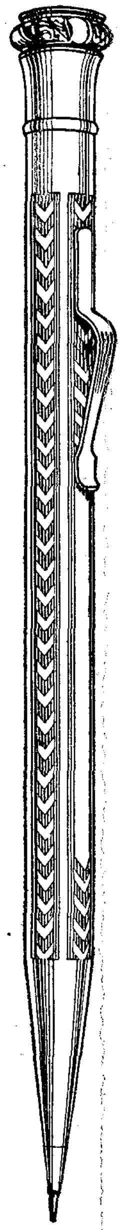
A Message for You and Your Office



A LEAD pencil costs anywhere from five to fifteen cents. Half of it is thrown away as a stub. Half the balance is lost in whittling. And a big part of what's left vanishes in broken points.

Time also is lost in sharpening. Thought is interrupted. Hands are soiled. Loss *every* way.

That's a big expense per pencil, and a tremendous loss wherever pencils are bought for a complete office force. Just figure it out.

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A wooden pencil has but seven inches of lead, half of which must be wasted. The Eversharp has *eighteen*—enough for a quarter million words—one cent per ten thousand words—*and a point for every word.*

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A handy eraser and a built-in pocket clip add further to Eversharp utility. And the Eversharp is beautifully made.

Stop pencil shaving with Eversharp saving, whether for yourself or your establishment—not forgetting the prestige an Eversharp lends to every writing hand.

Eversharp prices, $1 and up. If unable to get one nearby, write for descriptive circular to aid in selection direct.

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EVERSHARP
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Always Sharp—Never Sharpened

Dealers: Write today for catalog and interesting dealer proposition on these two splendid sellers.

What the present duty is to Professor Smith's mind, in face of these facts and the inevitable inferences, is set forth in a single sentence:

> "Nothing short of a decisive defeat of Germany will secure the existence and development of the society of free nations. So often as this is imperiled by the ambition of a single Power, there must be a general war; and every such war must be fought to a finish."

This volume and the works of Chéradame, James M. Beck, and James Brown Scott are among the most essential, convincing, and important books we have had on the origin of the war. None can read Professor Smith's with an open mind and hold Germany other than the great sinner among nations. But, apart from this, the book is a ripe fruit of scholarship. The author's mind is infused with knowledge of European history, political, military, and international, to which are joined a felicity of style and grasp of essentials in elucidation and analysis that will charm and convince other minds acute and well enough equipped to follow him into regions which he makes fascinating to readers of the highly intellectual sort. All of which is another way of saying the Professor of Roman Law and Comparative Jurisprudence at Columbia has not written a book for the man in the street.

III

THE ISSUE IN THIS WAR A MORAL ONE ONLY

Jastrow, Jr., Morris. The War and the Coming Peace. The Moral Issue. Pp. 144. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1 net. Postage, 10 cents.

Writing in 1881 about "The World at War," Georg Brandes declared that the love of liberty was to be found in Germany "only among men of the generation which, within ten years, will have disappeared." And then he prophesied:

> "When that time comes, Germany will be alone, isolated, hated by neighboring countries; a stronghold of conservatism in the center of Europe. Around it, in Italy, in France, in Russia, in the north, there will rise a generation imbued with international ideas and eager to carry them out in life. But Germany will lie there, old and half-stifled in her coat of mail, armed to the teeth and protected by all the weapons of murder and defense which science can invent. And there will come great struggles and greater wars."

It was a remarkable prophecy. Professor Jastrow makes it the motto of this book; and the book, he says, was written "to show that the essential issue involved in this war is not political nor economic, but moral." This issue he defines as "the recognition on the part of the world that an attempt to carry out national policies through the appeal to force, or even by the threat of force, is a cardinal sin against the moral conscience of mankind." In other phrase, he says that this war is "a struggle of the civilized world against the systematic plan" of the German Government to oppose the currents of the age by the exhibition of force." Two thoughtful essays make up the two sections of an unusual volume—"The War as a Moral Issue" and "The Problem of Peace." They complement each other. Their spirit is revealed in this quotation from the first essay:

> "We are witnessing a great movement, and a movement that needs to be interpreted by a worthy motive. Is it patriotism? Yes, but not that alone. Back of patriotism—perhaps unconscious to many—is the feeling of the higher cause involved

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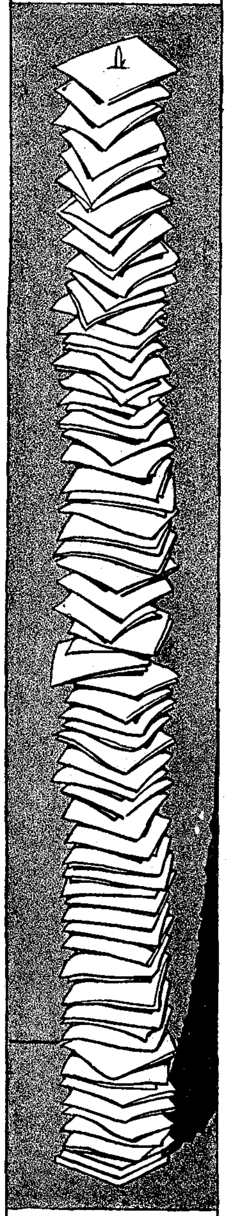

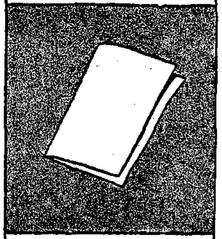

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in the war, a cause higher than mere preservation of self, higher even than mere preservation of one's country."

When he comes to consider the peace problem, Professor Jastrow declares that "There is no half-way victory in the case of a moral issue"; that "it must be carried on to a complete triumph"; and one of the fundamental conditions to such a victory is that "never again shall it be left in the hands of a few, in any country, to bring on a war or to dictate the terms of peace." His idea is that "a peace treaty should never contain the seeds of another war." Another of his conclusions is that "There can be no lasting peace if at the end of the war Germany still maintains its present system." In his opinion "a new political education of the people of Germany must come about," and such "new education will represent the triumph of the moral issue."

Adam, Juliette. The Schemes of the Kaiser. From the French, by J. O. P. Bland. Pp. 216. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1918. $1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Perhaps the most distinguished female figure in contemporary French history is Madame Adam. She founded *La Nouvelle Revue*, and for more than a generation, through its columns and otherwise, she has been the boldest enemy of Germanism; during all his reign she has denounced the German Emperor in terms bitterly unsparing. And here comes a volume made up from her articles in the paper named, which would be too much like "ancient history" if not so remarkably in proof of her prophetic power. The articles bear dates running all the way from April 12, 1890, to August 9, 1899; and they refer to Wilhelm II. in terms varying from "an all-pervading nuisance" to "an eccentric freak," "a Machiavelli and a Mephistopheles combined." How truly prophetic Madame Adam was as early as 1897, these words, written in December of that year, make plain:

> "Germanism, which up till 1870 had a certain sense of decent restraint, and took the trouble to disguise itself skilfully under Bismarck, no longer knows either limitations or scruples. . . . Everything is a matter of exclusive right for the German. There are no other rights but German rights, and when Germany claims the exercise of a right, neither numbers, nor nationalism, nor races have any existence, confronted by the individuality, the nationalism, of the German race."

Warren, Maude Radford. The White Flame of France. Illustrated. Pp. 358. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50. Postage, 15 cents.

Vivid and thrilling pictures of events and experiences in the daily life of the author as she pursued her daily investigations in France, visiting the villages which were under fire and describing their determined efforts at reclamation. She writes of Nancy, Reims, Paris, and Verdun, relating stories which reveal the indomitable character of the French soldier, "the man in horizon blue," and which cast a bright light on details of war-life not often mentioned in our daily news. The title was suggested by a French soldier's enthusiastic cry: "We all burn for France, any one who loves her, is for her a tongue of flame—*Vive, Vive la France!*" Mrs. Warren's style is unusually brilliant and inspiring, her descriptions so realistic as to make one visualize the scenes of terror, sorrow, or pathos, touching each with the tender hand of sympathy, and able to see the bits of humor that crop out even in scenes of compelling tragedy. Perhaps that which impresses us most is her portrayal of the grimness and determination of the French soldier—"The eyes of the French wounded may be infinitely weary or dulled with pain, but in their depths is always a glint of spiritual light." Deeds of self-sacrifice, tragedy, loyalty, patience, and patriotism are described with graphic power, tribute paid to all who have achieved in any way, and truths set down with sorrow, indignation, and regret, but never with hatred nor hysterical exaggeration. It is a sweet, sad story of war's terrors, inspirations, and probable results.

RECENT FICTION

Hough, Emerson. The Way Out. Pp. 313. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

This is a romance of the Cumberlands of Kentucky, in the mountains where feuds thrive, ignorance reigns, and a "fine race has gone to seed." Mr. Hough pictures the Kentucky mountaineers with power. He makes vivid their shut-offness, their consequent stunted growth in mentality and morals. His portrayal of the hero, David Joslin, is very satisfactory. When David revolts against the constant killing, intermarrying, poverty, and ignorance, and goes "outside" to get an education, the author seems less sincere and convincing. Thrilling and dramatic scenes lead up to David's departure. Then come events out in the world when David meets Jim Haddon, owner of vast mountain interests, his wife Marcia, and Polly Pendleton, the pretty little actress. David's part in the regeneration of the mountaineers and his building of the college on the hill, after placating his lifelong enemies, seems natural and simple, as Mr. Hough relates it, but he exaggerates his "sin" and suffers unduly. Jim Haddon's tragic death and natural events clear the path for Marcia Haddon's awakening. When David finds his "way out" by the call of the Government for soldiers, he leaves Marcia determined to use her wealth and strength in helping the men and women of the picturesque Cumberlands, looking forward hopefully to the life that is to dawn on David's return.

Bianchi, Martha Gilbert Dickinson. The Point of View. Pp. 330. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50. Postage, 14 cents.

This book gives us many points of view but never the point of view of the author. It never satisfies the curiosity of the reader as to why it was written. Two people, Sapphira Myles Dangler and Mark Jayne, are the principal characters, but, tho they talk much and discuss every subject possible and impossible, they are indefinite. They impress us as neither vital nor particularly interesting. The author is rather witty and brilliant in her conversations, but we feel as tho the characters and situations were created merely to give her a chance to say certain things. The discussions never get anywhere nor settle anything. Mark was a writer who had loved and lost Sapphira as a girl, so in their later meeting he likes to spend his hours with her, but shies at any definite chains. He believes in third marriage, "but not in first or second." Sapphira was a widow, about whom there was some deep, mysterious secret, but even the reader does not share the secret, tho he suspects hereditary insanity. After many pages of ravings and rhapsodies, both find engrossing work in the Great War. It is an incoherent, vague, and indirect story, lacking purpose and charm.

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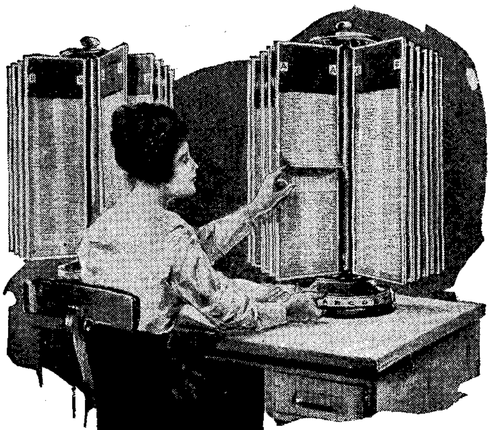

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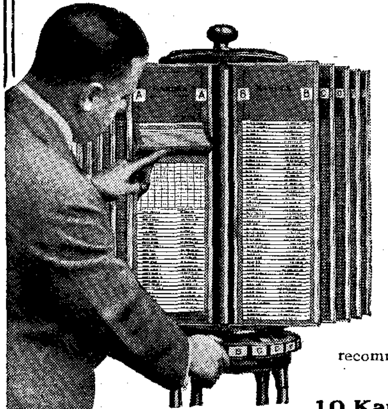

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

BEYOND ST. MIHIEL WITH THE CONQUERING YANKS

A FEW days ago it was a German stronghold; now it is an old curiosity-shop; and "many and strange things are discoverable in the old curiosity-shop of the St. Mihiel salient," remarks a New York *Times* correspondent. Odd human material, no less than peculiar mechanical devices, fell into the hands of the American troops who pinched that salient out with record neatness and dispatch.

Among the mechanical curiosities are mentioned whole batteries of make-believe artillery, stovepipes and logs painted in camouflage designs, mounted in former German positions, threatening the former American lines. *Papier-mâché* mortars have been hauled out of the old entrenchments.

Another, and more remarkable evidence of the enemy's ingenuity—and possible impoverishment of materials—is an imitation tank, a *bizarre* construction which the *Times* correspondent dubs a "Trojan horse of the Western Front":

> It is a wooden tank equipped inside with nothing save eight handle-bars by which it could be propelled. It was found abandoned no great distance from Thiaucourt.
>
> American shell-fire had sadly ruined it, but nevertheless it was still an eloquent witness to what it must have meant to the Germans to give up the vast supplies of every kind that they were compelled by the Americans in the course of recent operations to surrender.

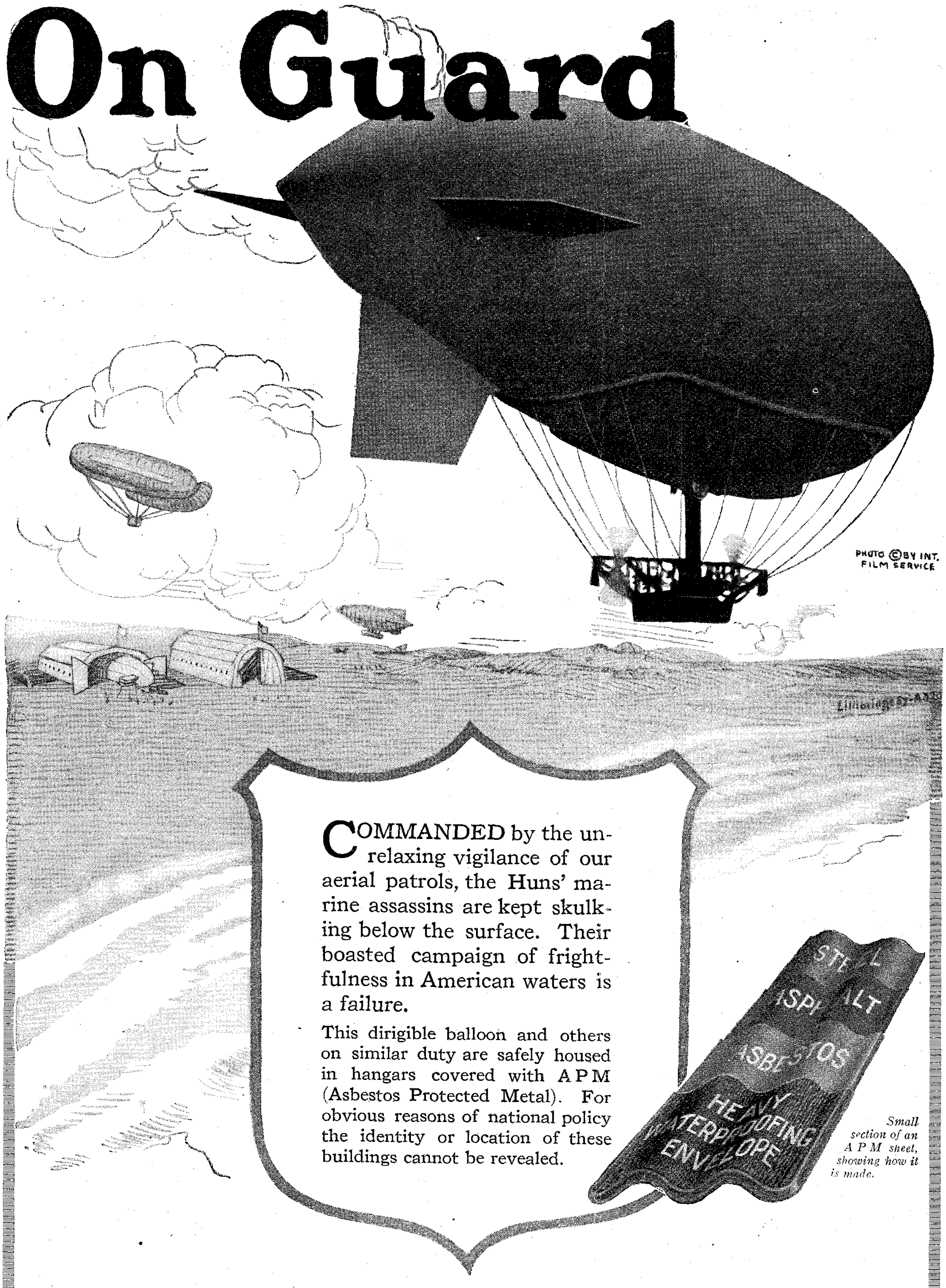
The same correspondent tells this story of an American battery that turned up where no American battery was supposed to be:

> Yesterday our observers saw a battery in action near the front line which was not on our records. The puzzled commander sent out a detachment to investigate. They found that seven doughboys, mopping up the woods, had come upon a battery of German 77s with piles of ammunition. They had turned them around, and, not knowing how to get ranges or anything of the sort, were just shooting them northward. They explained that they were shooting into Germany, and that satisfied them.

That general bombardment of Germany would have struck sympathetic chords in the bosom of a French boy, aged twelve years, whom an American correspondent met in St. Mihiel, soon after the little city had become French soil again. The youngster was bedecked with tricolor cockades and carried one of the many French flags that appeared from nowhere as soon as the detested *Boche* disappeared. He gave this genuinely "inside" story of one phase of the big event:

> "We heard the guns very loud on Wednesday night. Thursday morning they came much nearer and the *Boches* were running away. That evening none of them were left in town.
>
> "In the afternoon I climbed up into the

On Guard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garret of a house on the hillside with my father, and through his glasses we could see the French troops. I wanted to cheer, but father wouldn't let me, for fear that the *Boches* might hear. Before it was dark we could see the blue uniforms quite close on St. Jeremy Hill [southwest of the town], and on Friday morning at seven o'clock they were in the streets. Then we could cheer all we liked, and we did.

"Every one got out the flags that we had hidden for four years and hung them from the windows. And my little sister gave a bunch of flowers to a French captain, and he kissed her in front of everybody. We were very happy, especially as we'd spent all night in the cellars because every one was afraid there would be fighting and the town would be hit by shells."

Further east, both to the north and south, Pershing's men and guns had broken down the sides of the salient, releasing the little city on the Meuse; the victory was theirs, and was so recognized by the townspeople, even tho French troops were the first to set foot in St. Mihiel's streets.

The clocklike regularity with which the American machine functioned is nowhere better indicated than in the time-table of a famous regiment, which an enterprising correspondent secured and cabled to the New York *World*. One gets a bird's-eye view of modern war in the following timed outline of this regiment's activity on the day of the battle:

5:15 A.M.—Attack was begun punctually at five o'clock; advanced elements have penetrated the German wire entanglements.

5:35—Enemy front line is entirely in our hands; we have taken prisoners; enemy is retreating in haste all along the line.

6:05—Battalion is approaching Mad Brook (a small marshy rivulet meandering between St. Bausant and Maizerais); we have established a liaison with the artillery by means of flags and lights. Our artillery is pouring heavy fire upon the organized German defense at Maizerais.

6:30—Our 1st Battalion under (name deleted) reports encountering outbursts of machine-gun resistance from Maizerais; have taken seventeen prisoners.

6:50—Machine-gun fire is temporarily delaying us from crossing Mad Brook. Some enemy machine guns have already been silenced by our artillery. Our patrols are in the marshes south of Mad Brook.

7:40—Our advanced elements have crossed Mad Brook, under enemy machine-gun fire, but without loss. Progress is slow through the marshy ground (I know from personal experience that one may sink knee-deep into the squashy mud in these swamps), but our main bodies are ready to cross.

7:50—The battalion is all across Mad Brook and is advancing up the hill toward Maizerais; we are meeting with shrapnel and machine-gun fire.

8:50—The 1st Battalion has entered Maizerais after attacking three machine-gun crews from the flanks, bayoneting the gunners and mopping up other squads.

9:20—There are no more Germans in Maizerais. We have taken twenty prisoners. The Germans are fleeing in droves across the fields northward toward Essey. Our artillery is shelling Essey heavily.

9:25—The enemy guns have been turned in force on Maizerais. Our tanks, which assisted materially in the capture of the village, despite the difficulty of getting through the Mad Brook marshes, are moving toward Essey.

9:30—Battalion (name deleted) is advancing astride of Mad Brook east of Essey without encountering resistance.

10:30—Enemy machine guns are enfilading us from Essey; send word to our artillery.

11:40—The machine-gun fire which held us up east of Essey has ceased. The Germans have evacuated the village, according to reports from the (name deleted) infantry on our right. Our first battalion is advancing, in close liaison with (name deleted).

12:35—We are approaching Pannes, which is under heavy fire from our guns. Houses are burning in the village.

12:55—The enemy appears to be holding Pannes in considerable strength.

1:20—Battalions of scouts are advancing on Pannes, under the trees along the road from Essey; there is considerable machine-gun opposition.

1:26—Opposition from Pannes has broken down. Our scout patrols have captured two machine guns and some prisoners. Battalion is entering Pannes.

1:45—Our scouts are heading northward out of Pannes, over which German shells are bursting.

1:55—We have reached our second objective. The battalion is holding the line on the southern edge of Thiaucourt Wood.

5:40—Our battalion is consolidating its positions in Thiaucourt Wood, by order of the Brigadier-Commander. Our scouts are far ahead.

A rest of several hours was forced upon the men at this stage of the proceedings. Reports were resumed early Friday morning, and were as follows:

1:30—Orders have been received from brigade headquarters to continue the attack. The 3d Battalion (name deleted) will march toward the La Marche-Nonsard road (the 3d Battalion had been in support of the 2d in reserve, the regiment having been echeloned in depth).

2:10—The 1st Battalion of patrols has gone far into Thiaucourt Wood without finding enemy resistance.

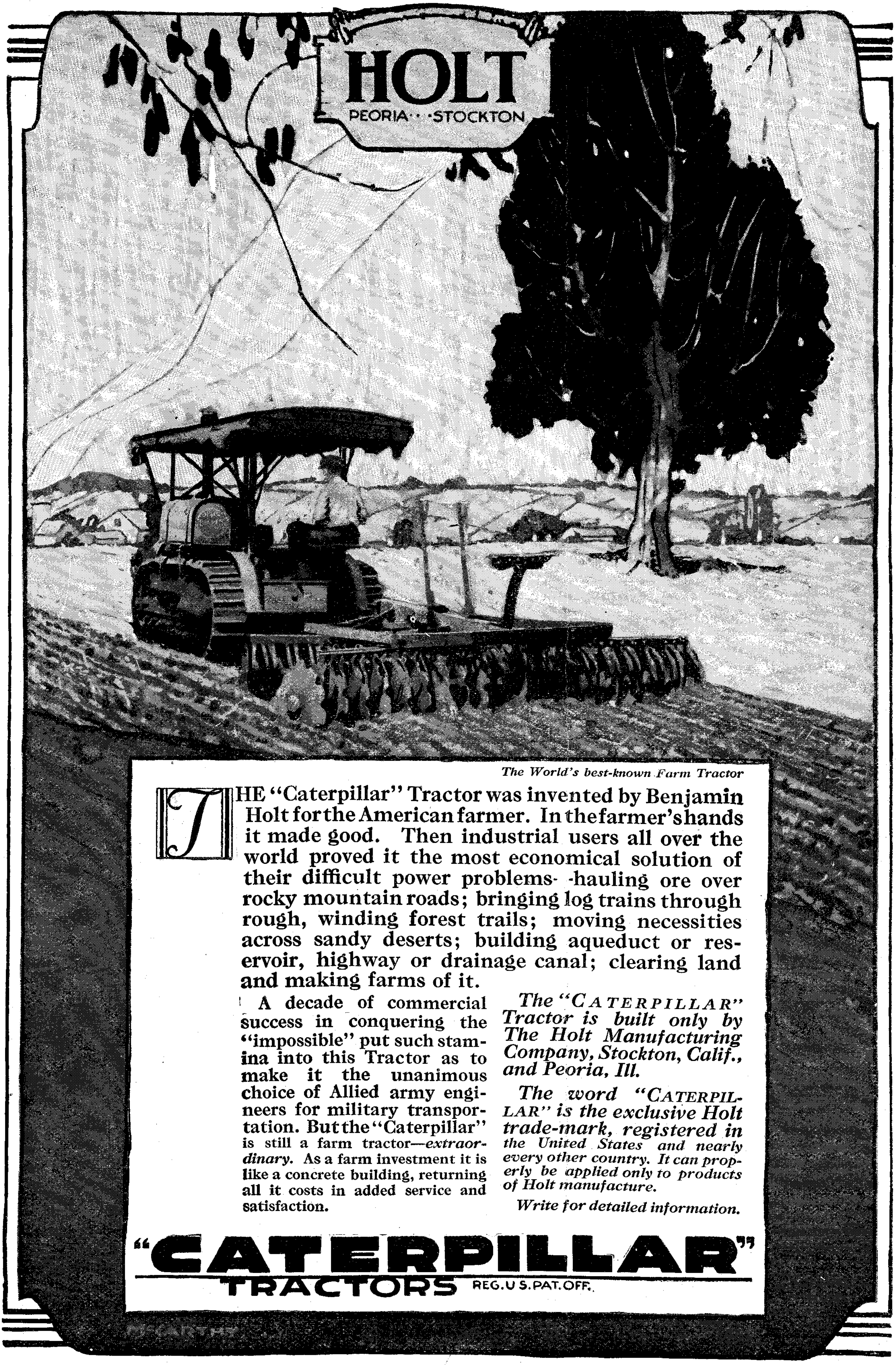
3:50—The 3d Battalion holds the line of road from La Marche to Nonsard, facing westward, in liaison with the (name deleted) infantry on its left.

9:10—We have advanced through Thiaucourt Wood to Saint Benoît without encountering serious resistance. Enemy artillery-fire is not heavy. Saint Benoît Castle, which had been occupied by the German corps commander, is believed to be mined, as well as the roads leading to it.

9:30—A good regimental post for you is Sebastopol Farm; there is a cow there and something to eat.

9:35—(Name deleted) reports that the regiment has reached its final second-day objective and is consolidating its positions. Regimental patrols are operating in the wooded district north of Saint Benoît.

The cables have carried the story of a French girl who, in the course of that first night after the launching of the American attack, made her way through two barrages to bring news of German doings to the American deliverers. Another story, a bitter one, is that of a French mother who fell to her knees to pray for American victory as the olive-drab ranks advanced, and was killed by a German soldier who overheard her prayer.



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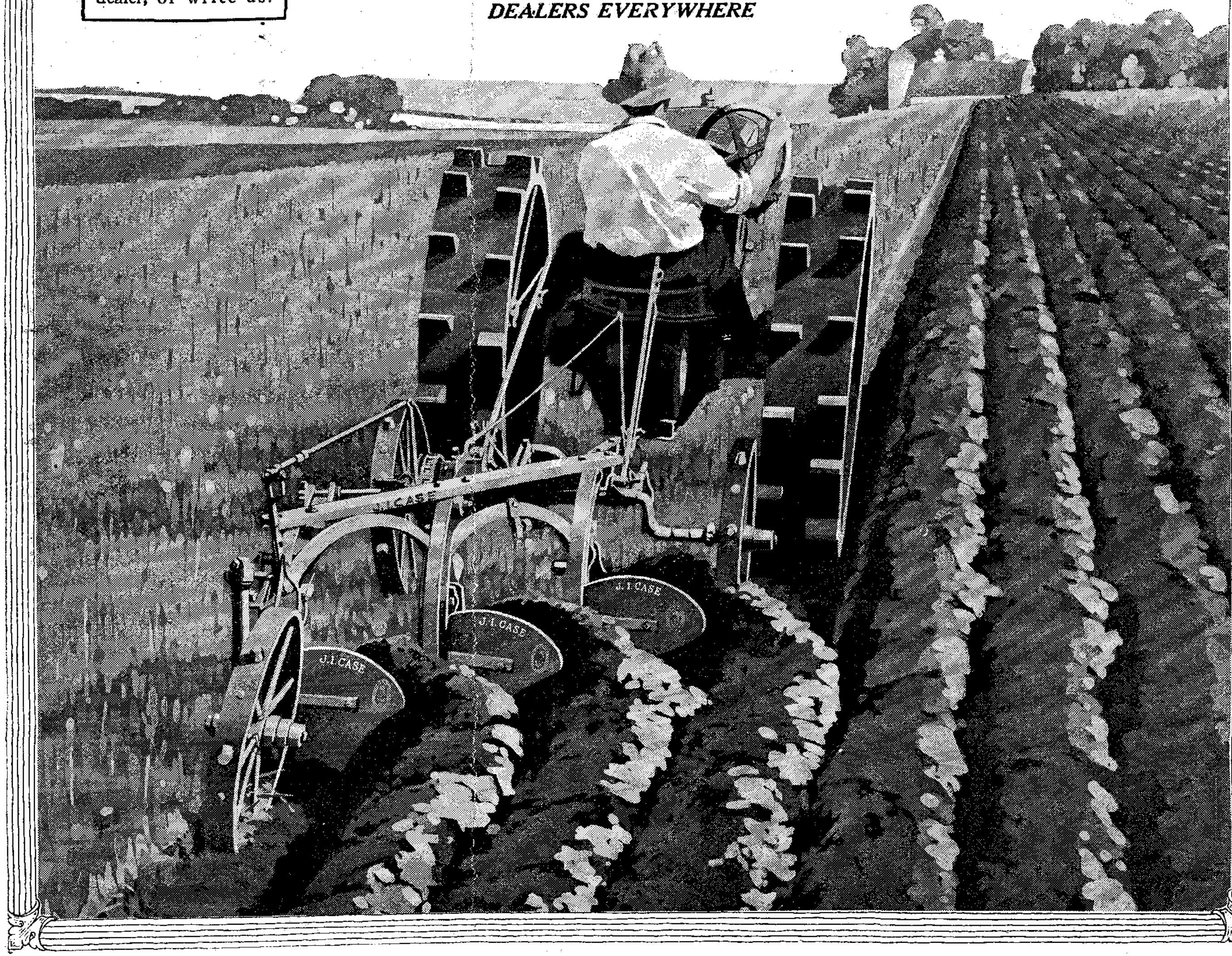

But in general German brutality in the region just delivered was confined to imposing financial burdens on the population. Deputy Mayor Malard, of St. Mihiel, acting Mayor during the captivity, is quoted to that effect in a dispatch to the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger:*

> "On the whole, we were not so badly treated by the Germans. That is, compared to other places. At least my people have not suffered personal violence, and the enemy have not destroyed houses, as I hear they have done elsewhere. What damage you see was inflicted by shell-fire in 1914.
>
> "But they exacted a heavy money toll. First there was 1,500,000 francs on their arrival—'to ransom us from sack,' said the German commander. We could never have paid even that much without the establishment of a syndicate bond system, guaranteed by forty *communes* in the Woëvre region. Those bonds formed our money (the unit value was 5 francs each), and small change was supplied by paper money from Lille, Roubaix, Douai, and other occupied towns. Then the *Boches* exacted an additional 500,000 in three instalments during the last two years, nominally for the maintenance of roads, water, conduits, and the like. We met that in the same way.
>
> "They refused to accept French money at the canteens and the market gardens established after the first year, but willingly changed it for bonds and small bills. They tried especially to get gold. They even offered a premium of 45 per cent. at their own bank, set up in the square. But the *Boches* got precious little.
>
> "It was in respect to 'requisitions' of furniture and mattresses that they treated us worst. All unoccupied houses were stript first; then they took what they wanted from the rest of us."
>
> The correspondent talked with a man of seventy-four whom the Germans robbed of a mattress on which he was lying sick, early this year. When he protested against the outrage, they said that the German soldiers' comfort was worth more than the lives of old Frenchmen.
>
> "During the last two years," continued the Mayor, "they took away all metal utensils, and even bells, statues, and the water-pipes they could find.
>
> "As regards food, we were kept alive by the American Committee. At first we got meat (horse-flesh) pretty regularly, but for the last year we have had nothing save vegetables and the daily allowance of three hundred grams of very bad bread, thirty grams of fat, and a little bacon. About once a month when a horse was killed or died it was distributed among us. But we were forced to slaughter all dogs."
>
> The only dog the correspondent saw in St. Mihiel was a tiny Pekingese in the arms of a woman.
>
> "I had as much trouble to save his life," she said, "as if it had been a French soldier's I was hiding. I was always in fear that he would bark and the *Boches* discover him, but the little creature seemed to realize the danger, and so I was able to keep him."
>
> Altho the town was spared, probably in consequence of the hurried departure of the enemy, the neighboring villages have not been so fortunate. Many were burned to ashes, and in others the French and Americans found houses smeared with pitch which the enemy lacked time to set afire.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Sun* says that Mont Sec dominates the lower part of the St. Mihiel salient as the Woolworth tower dominates the lower part of Manhattan. A description of the dugouts in this vicinity furnishes a commentary on the domestic habits of the modern Teuton warrior—and on the fighting ability of the Yanks who captured them:

> The shelters were made of steel, concrete, stone, mortar, brick, forty or fifty feet within the mountainside. Some built in 1915 are ornamented with the German coat of arms. They are littered with maps, papers, clothing, knickknacks, showing they were furnished in great comfort with beds, chairs, and pictures.
>
> The Germans had four years to do it in. These dugouts facing north and so difficult of observation by the Allies had fine porches, pretty tables, with a splendid view across to the Meuse heights, and it was there the German officers used to drink their beer.
>
> One of them had a hammock slung under the trees and another had an open-air bath-tub, but great gaps showed where our shells had crashed in upon them, and one big dugout, by name "Villa Minna," had completely caved in. The occupants lay on their faces on the floor. In another dugout lay a dead German officer, while beside him lay a dog silently watching his dead master. He wouldn't make a responsive sign to coaxing or whistling.
>
> The whole top of the mountain is elaborately interlaced with paved paths railed with rustic woodwork, leading to all manner of observation-posts with outlooks at every possible angle. One big, pretentious villa had been occupied by a German brigadier.
>
> The strange coincidence is that the Americans got at Château-Thierry complete information as to the exact whereabouts of everything atop Mont Sec. They captured maps showing the whole thing.
>
> The Americans captured a whole German antitank school whose pupils do not seem to have learned their lessons well, besides a personage whose name is Otto Schmeerkase, a great gas expert, according to his veracious captors.
>
> In Beney to-day I lunched on German potatoes, coffee, and meat. The coffee had to be mixed with the American brand to be made palatable. The Germans left there in such a hurry that an officer found an Iron Cross lying upon a table in a German colonel's office.
>
> All manner of odd things were found in the old salient. American salvage men with red and yellow shoulder badges were busily collecting what they could save, but our boys are probably the world's greatest souvenir-hunters, and the salvage men will have to step lively. Of course, the St. Mihiel salient itself is the greatest souvenir of all.

This view of the battle-field after the victory is given in a dispatch from another correspondent of the New York *Evening Sun:*

> Groups of our burial detachments with orange and red tags of cloth pinned upon their shoulders for identification were dragging forth the inanimate forms of Germans and sadly stowing them away for eternity, sowing the surface with mute memorials of another nation's misled efforts.
>
> Other groups of Dixie negroes from the labor regiments and of white men from pioneer and engineer regiments were filling

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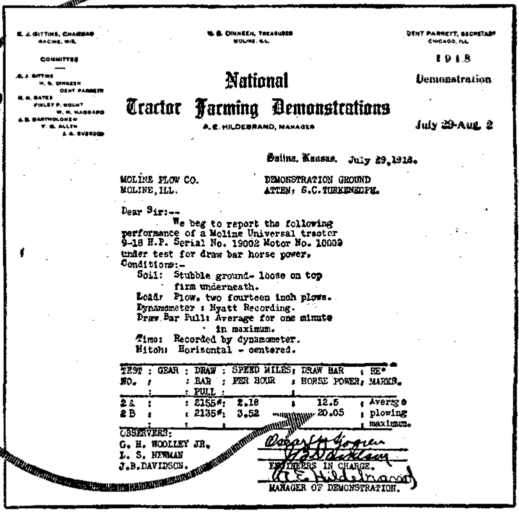

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Dynamometer : Hyatt Recording.
Draw Bar Pull: Average for one minute in maximum.
Time: Recorded by dynamometer.
Hitch: Horizontal - centered.

TEST NO.	GEAR	DRAW BAR PULL	SPEED MILES PER HOUR	DRAW BAR HORSE POWER	REMARKS
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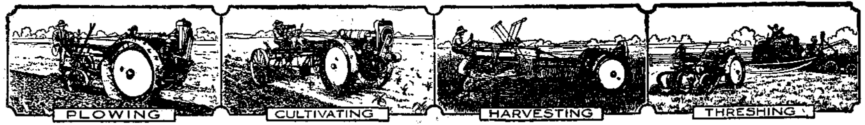

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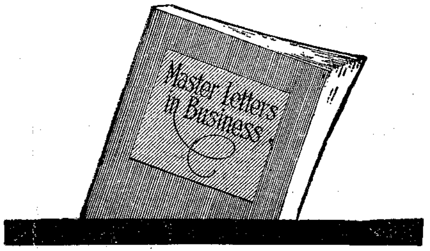

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in with stone and earth huge shell-holes in the roadway and rapidly throwing bridges over the places where a series of trenches had stretched across the highways.

Two long lines of convoys choked the roads, ammunition and supplies were going forward, and empty trucks were returning, while along the green carpet of grass on either side trudged doughboys two abreast, some singing, others chatting, details going into the forward positions to relieve their tired comrades, altogether an unforgetable picture.

Near Essey-et-Maizerais I saw an altogether different picture of the war, the pathetic passage southward of about two hundred refugees.

"We came from the villages of Boulonville, Lemarche, and Nonsard," said a venerable priest who headed the column. "These poor people have been prisoners almost since the war began. They are hungry for a sight of the relatives from whom they have been cut off."

His black clerical coat was worn shiny and his wide-brimmed hat was battered, yet he carried himself with dignity. He was wearing a pair of German boots that he had picked from a pile of refuse behind the enemy barracks. An aged woman was driving a tiny donkey hauling a cart containing bed-clothes, alongside of which trotted a cute donkey colt, so small that the American soldiers crowded around to look at it.

"Can I get to Paris?" asked the old woman. "The Germans told me that the city had been destroyed. I have been living in a cave with this animal and my sixteen-year-old grandson, whom the beast oppressors have sent to Germany."

A French soldier was pushing a wheelbarrow in which were a large ormolu clock, two mirrors, and a bundle of clothing. An elderly woman followed leading his horse, for the soldier was a cavalryman. He had come upon the woman near headquarters, where as orderly he was attached to the French liaison officer. She was his aunt, whom he had not seen for six years. An American general who witnessed the reunion gave the soldier ten days' leave to enable him to take his relative to her sister.

A little boy was carrying a box containing two rabbits. He told us he had walked sixteen miles without breakfast, whereupon an American soldier near by produced a large cake of chocolate from his pocket.

I noticed but one baby in the entire line. All the children were four years old or more. One farmer said the Germans had told him the submarines had sunk all the ships that had started with American troops. A woman with tear-paths worn under her watery eyes said the Germans had said the French were doomed, the people were starved and diseased.

One actually wearied of saying so many times "*Bonjour.*" I have never seen a people so happy as these were when they met our troops upon the roadside. Their actions made us feel what in a personal sense our entry into the war meant.

Tales of the American tanks, credited by many German prisoners with a large part in the proceedings, are told in this dispatch to the New York *Tribune:*

The advance of the tanks brought out many examples of daring on the part of their crews. One major whose machine was equipped with a thirty-seven-millimeter gun instead of a machine gun violated his orders and went far ahead until he was within range of Nonsard. With one well-placed shot he knocked two Germans out of a church-steeple from which they were firing a machine gun.

A lieutenant, shot through the palm of the left hand by an explosive bullet, was sent to a hospital, but escaped and walked six miles back to the field. He appeared at his tank with the statement that he could "carry on" with his right hand.

Several others were wounded, but remained on duty. No one was killed, however, even tho a German six-inch shell plowed clear through a small tank, destroying it, but injuring only one of the crew. Another tank captured a battery of 77s, but was so far ahead of the infantry it could not turn over the guns to them.

The story is told of another tank which went into a town with a sergeant armed with a rifle perched on the turret. This machine captured two batteries of 77s, five machine guns, and many men.

Tanks were occasionally as much as two miles ahead of the infantry, throwing consternation into the Germans. Part of the success which attended their share in the battle was undoubtedly due to the intensive training given the drivers who had been taught to operate the machines blindfolded, guided only by signals from the gunners. This sometimes is necessary when the drivers are blinded temporarily by splashes of mud.

One of the latest, tho far from the least important, reports states that the hospitals near St. Mihiel, established and prepared with a view to handling thousands of American wounded, have found themselves with almost nothing to do.

A WAY TO HELP—DON'T NEGLECT IT

HERE is a request from Uncle Sam to our family of readers, from which it appears that in doing the large duties we have neglected the little, in giving the dollars we have forgotten the pennies. This request costs only a cent a week. Shall we surprize the boys in uniform with a deluge of DIGESTS? The Assistant Director of the Library War Service of the American Library Association writes to us this letter from Washington:

To the Editor,
THE LITERARY DIGEST,
354-360 Fourth Avenue,
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DEAR SIR:

Your magazine is one of eleven which the American Library Association has found in such demand in its Library War Service as to warrant a subscription for some 650 copies. These go to 650 service points, including the various Camp Libraries, Y. M. C. A., and K. of C. huts, other recreational centers, and small camps and posts where we supply books and other reading-matter.

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The pleasure a recent number of THE

To Manufacturers
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This leaves us, or will very shortly, with a large excess capacity available for war work, or work classed as "Essential" on which U. S. priority orders are available. This concern, one of the largest and best known in our industry, in the country, was established in 1846. We now have a big up-to-date plant, equipped in the most modern manner and backed by a corps of experienced men, capable of handling any proposition in our line which you can put up to us.

We especially solicit work from other manufacturers, in the following lines:

1—Vitreous Porcelain Enameling on Steel or Cast Iron—all colors.
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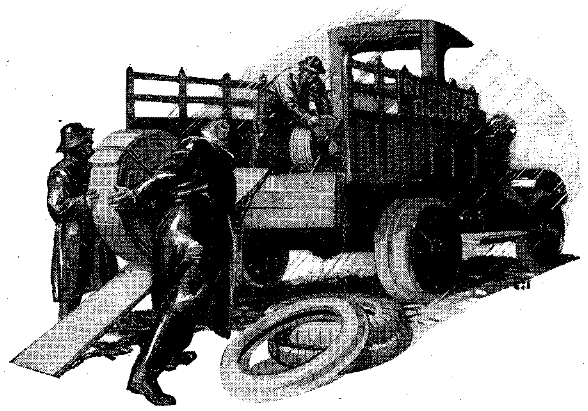

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Carl H. Milam,
Assistant to the Director.

DUTCH NEUTRALITY CONTINUES TO EKE OUT A BARE EXISTENCE

An air of "intellectual detachment" characterizes the attitude of the average Dutchman toward the war, comments the English correspondent, Henry Suydam, writing in the London *Sunday Pictorial*—an air that has been much misunderstood abroad. Some English and American critics have gone so far as to accuse Holland of being pro-German largely on the basis of this attitude.

But Holland is not pro-German; Holland is merely preserving the "intellectual detachment" likely to be noticed in the air of a small man forced to stay in the immediate vicinity of several large men intent on eating each other up. By and large, the Dutch people are pro-Entente, says Mr. Suydam, and cites some of his own experiences to prove it:

> When I left Holland a few days ago, just after the Dutch merchant fleet in American and English harbors had been commandeered, Dutch nationalism was in a state of tense coherence, but the Dutchman was not pro-German.
>
> The Dutch people have never been able to see themselves in perspective. They are unreasonably intolerant toward even the mildest cross-currents that have intercepted the placid stream of their existence.
>
> But there remains enough evidence that the Dutch, when once their sluggish emotions are aroused, are pro-Entente and not pro-German. The hospitality shown to several hundred thousand Belgian refugees, long after the first glamour of exile had worn off, must be remembered. Lately, hundreds of British prisoners of war, who had been in German prison-camps for three years and more, arrived in Holland for internment. Simultaneously, a similar group of Germans arrived from England. The official reception by the Dutch Government was equally cordial in each case, but there is a very evident preference for the British soldier.
>
> The Dutch public do not like Germans, especially when in uniform. I have seen Germans walk into a restaurant, and the entire company of diners at once froze. Every one stopt talking and stared, and there was an indefinable bristling of backs.
>
> There are, of course, large numbers of German spies and agents in Holland The visible Germans—those we should call, in America, the "dress-suit men"—are part of a sinister cosmopolitan crowd that have trailed across Europe, during the last three years, as various small nations lost their neutrality. During my winter in Holland, I have recognized more than one German agent whom I have seen as a notorious figure in the international intrigues, carried

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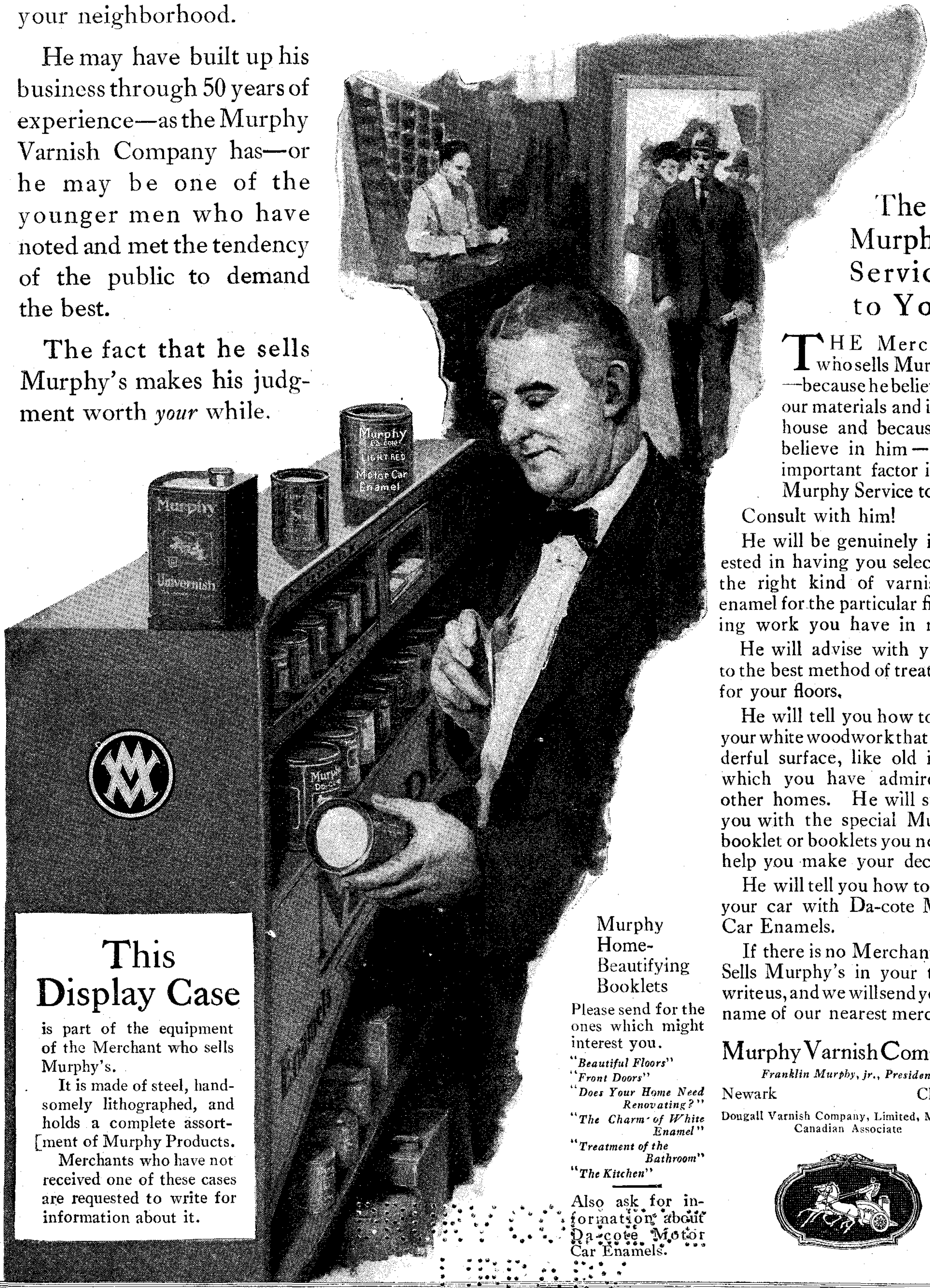

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Please send for the ones which might interest you.

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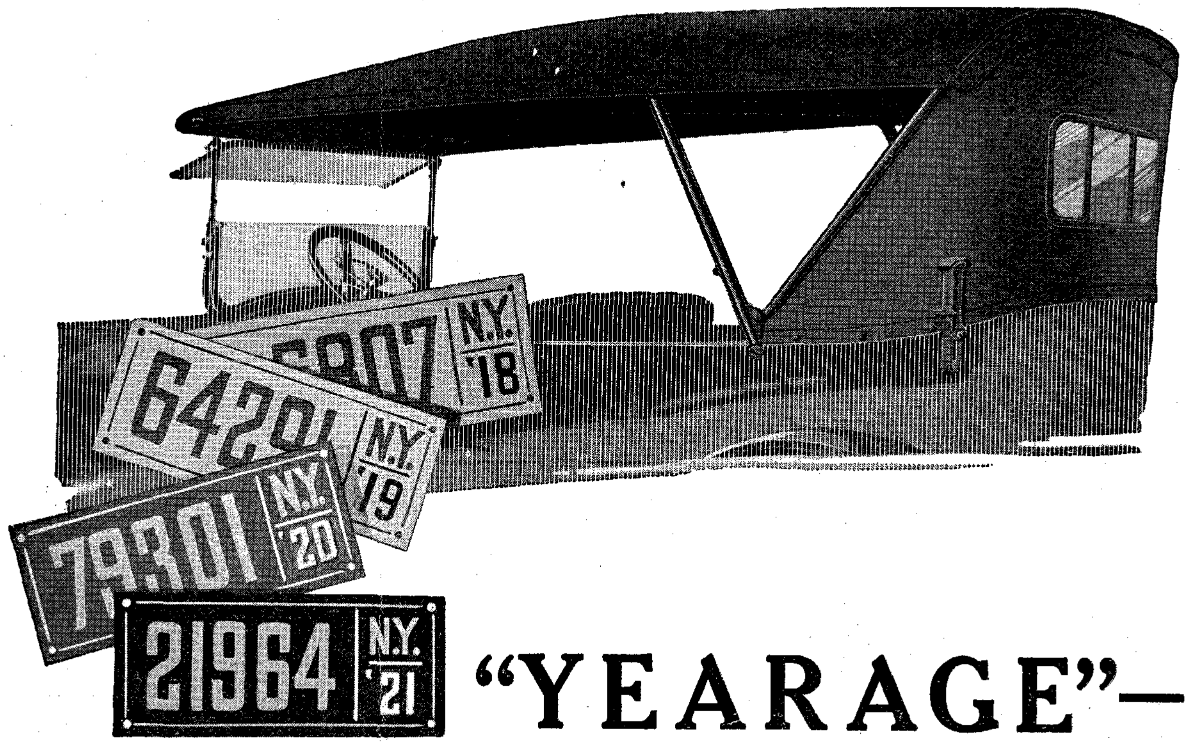

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> on just within the law, at Bucharest and Sofia, at San Sebastian and Lisbon, and even in the diminutive state of San Marino.
>
> The German organization in Holland has, of course, no admitted existence. The Dutch Government is never able to detect a given breach of law or international etiquette that would justify drastic action. But the *Boche* leaves no stone unturned to win Dutch favor, or secure information of Allied military secrets. Prof. Hans Delbrück intones mild-phrased lectures at the University of Utrecht—that is one form of Germanism: the cafés of Holland are filled with beautiful blond *Boche* women—that is another!
>
> One of the prettiest examples of German stage management I have ever experienced occurred in a fashionable hotel in The Hague one evening not long ago. Two young German officers in uniform, doubtless under instructions, walked into a room where two British officers in uniform were having coffee and cigars. The Germans strode up to them, clicked their spurred heels with a loud report, and bowed. The British officers were forced to return the salute, but the Dutch people present remained quite unimprest by this blatant form of German politeness.

Meetings between interned Germans and interned Britishers, even tho the British are required to remain within bounds at The Hague while the Germans are confined to the environs of Rotterdam, occasionally take place. Then there is trouble in the air, even if the peace-loving Hollander usually manages to prevent actual outbursts.

The correspondent describes one such meeting:

> I saw two British soldiers pass a Brandenburger on the street about a fortnight ago, just before the offensive started. There were glares; the German beat the pavement with his heavy boots; the British coughed rather in the manner of an angry lion; the Dutch policeman waved his white baton vaguely and drew near, and once again Dutch neutrality was saved. . . . . . .
>
> I had an opportunity to inspect a camp of German deserters in Holland, but these men are so cowed in spirit that they hesitate to express their abhorrence of the system from which they have escaped. Even in Holland they rest under the German shadow.
>
> Their view-point is almost impossible to obtain, but while a large proportion of them have a fairly definite antagonism to the German Government, there is nothing to show that a German deserter is a decent, reformed man, merely because he has run away.
>
> I was amused to hear many of these ex-soldiers state that they intended to go to America as soon as the war ended. The American Government knows enough about Germanism to guard against something that is, after all, as much a strain of race as a perversion of human attitudes.
>
> There was a young Bavarian in a forage-cap, pacing about in the rain, whom I stopt suddenly and asked: "Do you think the German Government will ever pardon deserters?" He regarded me in a determined way, as if he had been thinking about just that point. Then he bellowed, as one should shout an axiom: "If Germany wins, there will be no pardons!"
>
> With regard to the general food-situation in Holland, I have found food more plentiful in The Hague, at any rate, than in London. There is no lack of sugar and sweets, a fair quantity of meat and bread, but a distinct shortage of tea and cereals.
>
> Dutch business men have won much prosperity out of the war, perhaps more, in proportion, than the business men of any other country. But the wealth is concentrated in a very few hands, and while prices have increased, there has been no compensating rise in wages, as in the United Kingdom.
>
> Moreover, unemployment in Holland is concentrated in peculiar economic areas, as, for example, in Rotterdam, where there is universal unemployment among the shipping workers, who form about nine-tenths of the working population. As these men have neither money, work, nor food, but must stand in long cues in order to procure the smallest quantity of tripe, the Dutch Government is faced with a distinctly dangerous prospect.
>
> A Dutch mob has an angry temper, and there may yet come a time when Holland may experience something of the human antagonisms that have, in a larger sense and method, devastated the greater part of Europe since 1914.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

CORNER-GROCERY war-experts, parlor militarists, newspaper editors, and so many other critics who never saw a war have had their say as to just why the war in Europe must go on that there may be a certain freshness in the point of view of some Americans on the ground.

American soldiers got wind of the late "Peace Offensive" some time before it struck these shores. Sergeant Lawrence M. Michelson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, one of the most recent commentators, not only predicted the "feelers," but hinted at trouble in the Army if they gained any acceptance over here. His letter appears in the Cincinnati *Enquirer:*

> Through reading the French and English papers, such as we receive here, I have come to the conclusion that since Germany has suffered two crushing defeats in the last thirty days she feels and knows that to obtain a victory on the Western Front is impossible, and as a result soon will start another one of her famous peace offensives to obtain a German "peace."
>
> This alone, above most things, is to be most feared at the present time, and we boys over here would almost feel as if we had been betrayed were the folks at home even willing to listen to such a thing at the present time.
>
> Just think what it would mean to the world now, peace with Germany after she had conquered almost half of Europe, laid waste most or all of it, ravished or murdered its helpless women and children, and, in short, broken every law of common decency of God and man to gain her selfish ends and criminal desires!
>
> What of helpless Poland, ruined Belgium, and Servia, and victimized Russia? Russia is the more to be pitied, since her downfall was caused by her own leaders, who were seduced by the cunning tongues of the lying malefactors.
>
> Yet Germany is more cunning than cruel. I wonder what we could expect

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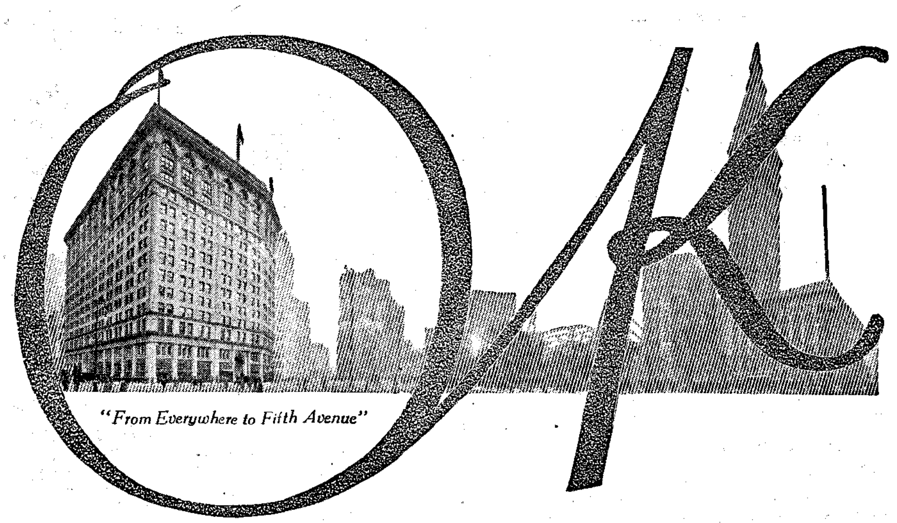

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FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK, N. Y.

her to do for these countries at the peace conference were we willing to listen to her terms. Perhaps, for the sake of argument, she might agree to give back to Belgium her rightful freedom, but just as surely as we do that another country will have to pay the penalty. And that other country would be—Russia, helpless and prostrate as she is.

Germany would demand great tracts of Russia as her "war-gains"—land as great as her own in square miles and as rich, if not richer, in natural resources. How long would it take, do you suppose, before again we would have to face Germany across No Man's Land—a Germany twice as strong and twice as well prepared, profiting by the enormous mistakes she has made in the present conflict.

Many other boys, I think, have written home letters of a similar kind, because we seek to have those at home feel that, no matter how much we may long for home and those near and dear to us, we will accept no half-way measures, but desire the job done, and done right.

This extract from a letter written by an American girl, a graduate nurse with the Red Cross at the front, may express another reason for the somewhat unpacifistic attitude of most Americans. The fact that the hospital mentioned was full of wounded soldiers suggested that it might be made the object of a German air-raid. Precautions were taken:

That night every *malade* who could possibly be moved went down to the cave for the night. At 9:30 the Huns arrived and never to my dying day shall I forget that night. They bombed until 3:45 A.M., around and around the hospital-wall, got the chapel and morgue, broke every pane of glass in the hospital, blew open every iron shutter on the windows, came within ten yards of the contagious building, so that all the contagious patients were forced to come over to our cave and halls; the concussion of one bomb was so terrific that it broke again the leg of Captain Mosley (one of our oldest patients), whose breaks (two) had nicely knitted. The terror of the patients was simply pitiful; those brave lads who had gone over the top so unthinkingly found it almost impossible to bear the racket when they were helplessly bound to a bed.

Corporal W. L. Whitcombe, formerly of Batavia, New York, is not inclined toward peace until there have been changes in Germany's ways. He writes from the fighting-lines:

You have, I have, and every one that reads has read of the German devastation. Dear folkses, reading makes little impression. You must see to realize, to even faintly comprehend the atrocities that the Hun has committed upon evacuated France. We have passed through villages where not a single house possesses a roof, where the legend *Gott strafe England* is on the buildings—mere shells of their former compactness—where the trees have been hacked to stop the flow of sap and deaden them, where churches have been dynamited viciously, where there are graves of women who have been ravaged so brutally that death must have been a blessing, where baby hands have been cut at the wrists, and old men have been the sport of these uncouth monsters, where wells have been poisoned or filled in, and every conceivable deviltry of a mind given over to degeneration and savagery has been committed. It may be well. It may be that God has permitted these things so that we will be so incensed that we will never stop until every mother's son of a beast is dead in Germany, or has changed his mind. Its effect on me has been that I'm mighty glad I'm here and that I can take a man's part against such barbarians—which by the way is absolutely too polite a name for them.

During the past, the routine has blotted out the bigger aspects and even now it does at times, but that is only our human side. Deep down the larger things are constant with all of us. Every man in the company, I believe, feels much the same, and even the grumbling indicates the impatience of the men to take what they consider an active part.

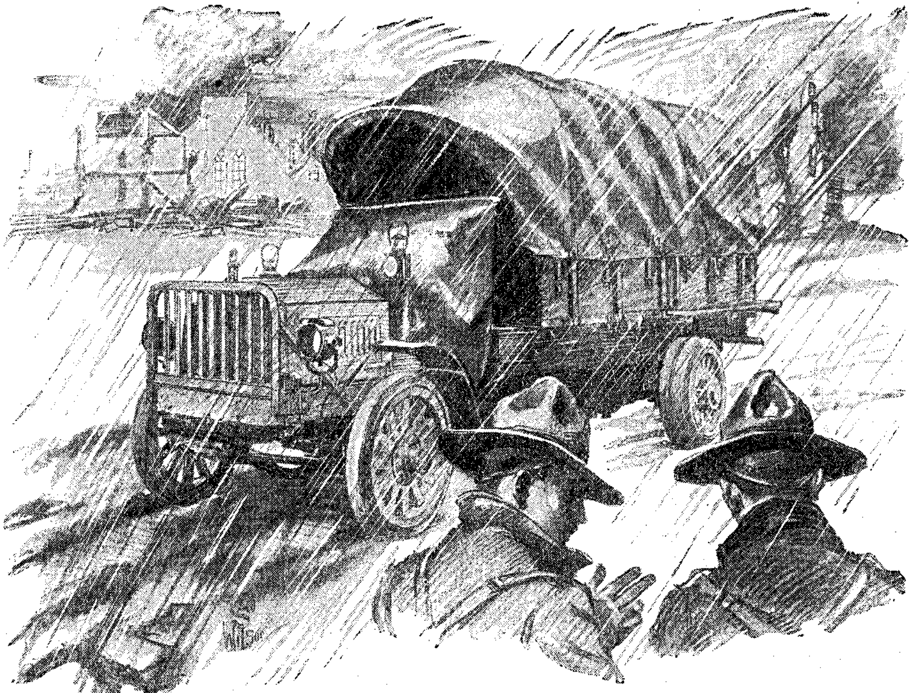
Lieut. H. M. Ewing mentions peace prospects in a letter published by the Columbus (Ohio) *Dispatch:*

I heard a French captain say he would never again set a time for the war to be over as he had been fooled so often already. Others have it down to three and four and even one month! I think it will be some time next summer, if it is not over in three months. Nobody that I've talked with expects to reach Berlin. They seem to think the *Boche* will give in, and the Allies will dictate terms which will be accepted, before then. How true their judgment is I can not tell. For myself, if an extra six months or a year will take us to the lair of the beast, I am for going there and destroying his nest.

Dwight Humphrey Fee, of Canonsburg, Pa., now in Flanders, confesses that while he doesn't "yearn for blood," nevertheless he'll be glad when his section "moves up." His letter was written not long before American troops in Flanders took Voormeezle and "moved up" in other localities. To the British "Tommy" Private Fee pays a feeling and spontaneous tribute, the sort of tribute that he seems to feel may be needed in certain American quarters. He writes:

Resent any slurs on British troops just as quickly as you would resent an insult to ours. Tell their critics to go up the line and see for themselves. The spirit, the brotherliness, the unselfishness, the kindliness, and the quiet courage of these British lads are things to be admired, no matter what some one "has heard." No matter what misguided British statesmen have done in the past, or may do in the future, T. Atkins, of whatever shire, of whatever station in life, is a gentleman up the line. And the Jocks—I doubt if the Jocks have superiors.

James Norman Hall—here's to him!—was right about the Tommies. "One wonders (not long, however) how he can ever live with them; and then he wonders how one can ever live without them." They're the greatest ever. Kindly, whole-hearted, and simple-hearted they are. No matter what is on, it's simply a case of "carry on" with them. Heroes are absolutely unknown. Before I knew the Tommies I thought their reputation for trench-humor had been overrated. Now I know it simply can not be overrated. Not that life in the line is one grand round of



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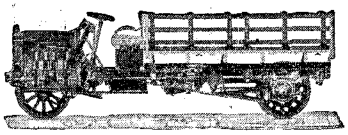

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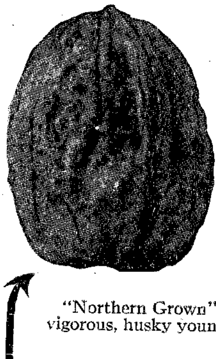

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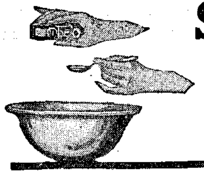

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repartee, but to my knowledge there has never arisen a situation, no matter how serious, that some Tommy didn't have something funny to say about it. And their songs—you shall certainly hear them when I get back.

But, altho I may be prejudiced because of my own ancestry, the prize crew is the Jocks. It was my good fortune to live for four days with a little detachment of kilties from Ian Hay's own regiment, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. They weren't from his own battalion, tho. Harry Lauder's son was in the same regiment, too, you know. These lads were part of the first hundred thousand, so you can well imagine the pleasure I had.

They might well have stept from out the pages of "The First Hundred Thousand." With their arguments, their songs, and their pride in "Auld Scotia," they simply took the cake. Here's the address of one of them; save it in case I should lose it: M. Quinn, 7, Park Lane, Stirling, Scotland.

And they sang that song Ian Hay speaks about, "Hold Yer Hand Oot, Ye Naughty Boy," altho it's about five years old. They hailed me as the "American Scotsman," and immediately christened me "Scotty," at the same time insisting that I was getting "Scotchier-looking" every day. Oh, it was a great week-end!

The war is no picnic, of course. Jerry's bombs are absolutely unpleasant, his shells are annoying, and his personal calls are unwelcome—not to mention his machine guns.

My new work is growing interesting and promises to be really important; that is, the section's work. We've moved again. This is the ninth place in France where I've spent at least one night. I don't know how long we'll be here. We are still away behind the front of one of the best-known sectors on the line. I'll be glad when we actually move up. I don't yearn for blood, but I do feel useless back here after nearly eleven months in the Army.

In our particular work there will be no actual combat-work, and no patrolling or scouting. I think I can get on a patrol now and then, tho. But you mustn't worry. I sha'n't run into danger needlessly, of course, but in a pinch I know what you want me to do and what, if all's well, I shall do.

Sometimes, when I see what some folks get away with—and not only on this side of the water, either—I am tempted to go after a "cushie" job myself. Then two things occur to me: One, that it isn't my idea of the right thing to do, because no matter what others do, that doesn't relieve one of doing what he himself—and he alone—believes to be right; the second is that you, living up to the creed yourself, wouldn't approve, and thus it would be unfair to you. So we'll both see the thing through to the finish; we'll keep the faith.

"If you keep your eye on the illustrated weeklies in the movies," writes Corporal A. R. Lowery to his "Dear Folks" in San Antonio, Texas, "you may see yours truly, as I've been doing the honors for our platoon." When Pershing gave the D. S. O. to Corporal Lowery's brigade, the writer admits that he faced the movie cameras. In addition to being photographed, the French treated them "like kings," and gave them a banquet, with "gorgeous eats"—and "nine girls and just one marine at each table."

Back of all that was tragedy enough to make the parades, and flowers, and

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Brief Specifications
Austin No. 3 Standard

Width—100 ft.

Length—Any multiple of 20 ft.

Clearance Under Trusses—13 ft.

Excavations and Grading—On normal site excavation for standard foundations, and outside grading within 3 ft. of outside of building.

Foundations—Concrete, 1 part cement—3 parts sand—5 parts stone or gravel.

Floor—5-inch concrete base with monolithic finish.

Side Walls—Common brick, selected for facing, laid in lime mortar gauged with cement.

Window Sills—Concrete.

Monitor Ends—Asphalt shingles on wood sheathing.

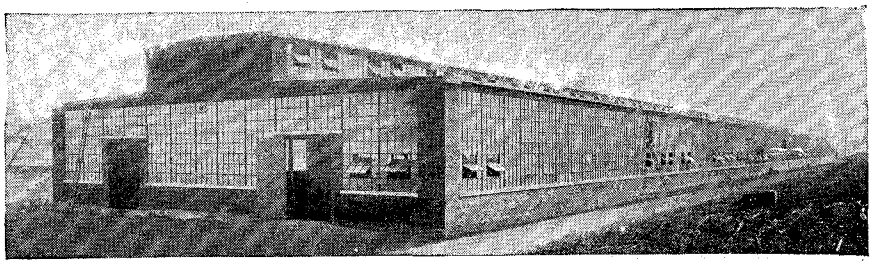
Columns—Structural steel.

Roof Structure—Structural steel trusses with level bottom chord. 6x12 yellow pine purlins carrying 2x6 dressed and matched yellow pine roof sheathing.

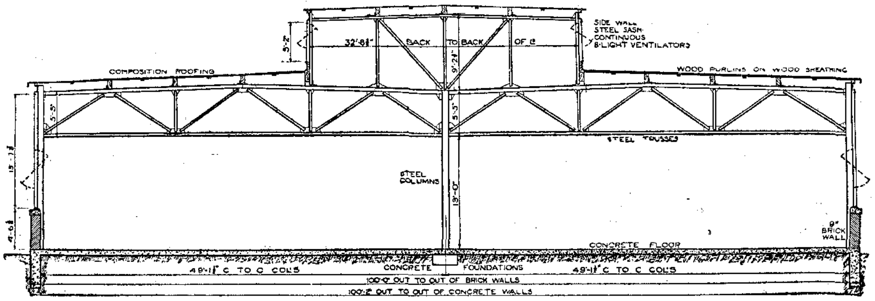
Waterproofing—4-ply built up felt, pitch and gravel roofing or equal.

Sash and Ventilation—Sidewall steel sash, continuous, with factory ribbed glass and ventilated sections in monitor operated with mechanical operator; all other sash hand operated.

Painting—Structural steel and steel sash, one shop coat and one field coat. Exterior wood work, 2 coats of lead and oil. Interior walls and ceiling, 2 coats of mill white paint.



Austin No. 3 Standard 100 ft. x 660 ft., built for the International Motor Car Co., Allentown, Pa., in 34 working-days


32'-8½" BACK TO BACK OF ℄
5'-2"
9'-2½"
SIDE WALL STEEL SASH CONTINUOUS 8-LIGHT VENTILATORS
COMPOSITION ROOFING
WOOD PURLINS ON WOOD SHEATHING
5'-5"
5'-5"
15'-1⅞"
STEEL TRUSSES
STEEL COLUMNS
13'-0"
4'-6⅛"
9" BRICK WALL
CONCRETE FLOOR
49'-11" C TO C COL'S
CONCRETE FOUNDATIONS
49'-11" C TO C COL'S
100'-0" OUT TO OUT OF BRICK WALLS
100'-2" OUT TO OUT OF CONCRETE WALLS

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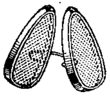

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banquets doubly welcome. Honor is often coupled with tragedy by the fortunes of war, as in the bit of history that the Corporal tells:

> It seems that every one of the pals I had got bumped off. Lindsey got it about the hottest part of the fighting. Our company, and especially our platoon, got into about the worst nest there was to clean out. They were on top of a steep hill and behind big rocks with machine guns and until we could get within hand-grenade distance of them we didn't have a chance. But of course we got there in the end after several attempts and the loss of half our men. Our platoon lost about as heavy as any in the Marine Corps and we had about as good men as there were in the outfit, too. That isn't hot air either, it's the truth.
>
> Lindsey has been given a D. S. C. and if a man ever deserved one he does. If you see his folks you can tell them that he showed lots of the stuff that heroes are made of. The first day he fought hard all day and then helped carry wounded all night, and after just a very little rest he went into the second day's fighting with no rifle and only his gas-mask stuffed full of hand-bombs and two automatic pistols. He and I were together and we got close enough to hear the *Boche* officer give the command to fire before they opened up. We dropt behind a rock and he called me to where I could see better to snipe with my rifle. Then they started throwing bombs and we ran them away from three guns when we started up the hill to where there were more machine guns and a sniper that was up in a tree got him. We had just started when all of a sudden he crumpled up and went down. He just looked over at me and said, "Go get them, Lowery." It sure takes the heart out of a fellow to see his best friend go down like that. And then they wonder why we didn't want to take prisoners. I suppose he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for dragging our lieutenant from within a few feet of a machine gun after he was wounded the first day. The boys, every one, deserve lots of credit for the way they fought and skirmished in their first real battle. They obeyed commands as long as there were officers to give them, and after our officers were all killed or wounded they kept going until orders came from the major to stop.
>
> There was a bunch of about eight of us that hung together and they seemed to get us first of all. There are only two of us left now. You don't want to worry over this letter too much, because it's over with now and it will probably be some time before we get any more of that, and if we ever do it won't be as bad this time because the *Boche* gives up now almost as soon as he finds out that it's the marines that are after him. You may know that when one marine can capture eighty-three prisoners in a bunch and bring them in alone that they must respect us. Now that isn't bull either, it really and truly happened. We had some funny things happen up there, too, and once in a while a fellow would have to laugh even when he didn't know whether he was going to get out or not.
>
> I would have liked to have had time to see some of the fine works of art in Paris, but we only had one day and two nights there so I didn't have much time. Just saw Napoleon's Arch of Triumph and one or two of the most prominent things. It's sure some city.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Don't.—Motto for the gasoline-savers, to be hung on the garage door that it may be seen Sunday mornings: "Don't keep the home tires turning."—*Chicago Evening Post.*

Real Progress.—He—"And how are you getting on with your collecting for the soldiers?"

She—"Splendidly! I've had my name in the papers four times already."—*Sidney Bulletin.*

But a Worm Sometimes Turns. — A "conscientious objector" told the tribunal the other day that he wouldn't kill a worm. As the poet so touchingly puts it, "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."—*Passing Show.*

Indicating Her Desires.—A man charged at Kingston last week stated that he left his wife because she had twice thrown him down three flights of stairs, struck him with a garden-rake, and locked him out at night. It is good to find, even in these brutalizing days, that there are still men who can take a delicate hint.—*Punch.*

This Happened Before America Got In.—A wife whose husband is on active service recently presented him with a bouncing baby boy. She wrote to ask him when he should get leave, and also when the war would be over. His reply was as follows:

"Dear Lucy.—I don't know when I shall get leave or when the war will be over, but if the baby should be called up before I get leave, give him a parcel to bring out to me." Your loving husband, Bill."—*Tit-Bits.*

Consistent Performance.—Shoeless, he climbed the stairs, opened the door of the room, entered, and closed it after him without being detected. Just as he was about to get into bed his wife, half-aroused from slumber, turned and sleepily said:

"Is that you, Fido?"

The husband, telling the rest of story, said:

"For once in my life I had real presence of mind. I licked her hand."—*Tit-Bits.*

Caught Off Guard.—"Did the postman leave any letters, Mary?"

"Nothing but a postcard, ma'am."

"Who is it from, Mary?"

"And do you think I'd read it, ma'am?" asked the girl with an injured air.

"Perhaps not. But any one who sends me a message on a postcard is either stupid or impertinent."

"You'll excuse me, ma'am," returned the girl loftily; "but that's a nice way to be talkin' about your own mother."—*Boston Transcript.*

Discrimination.—President Wilson is fond of telling a story about an old teamster. This old fellow said to the treasurer of the concern one day:

"Me and that off-horse has been workin' for the company seventeen years, sir."

"Just so, Winterbottom, just so," said the treasurer, and he cleared his throat and added: "Both treated well, I hope?"

The old teamster looked dubious.

"Well," he said, "we wus both tooken down sick last month and they got a doctor for the hoss, while they docked my pay."—*Pittsburg Sun.*

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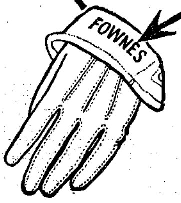

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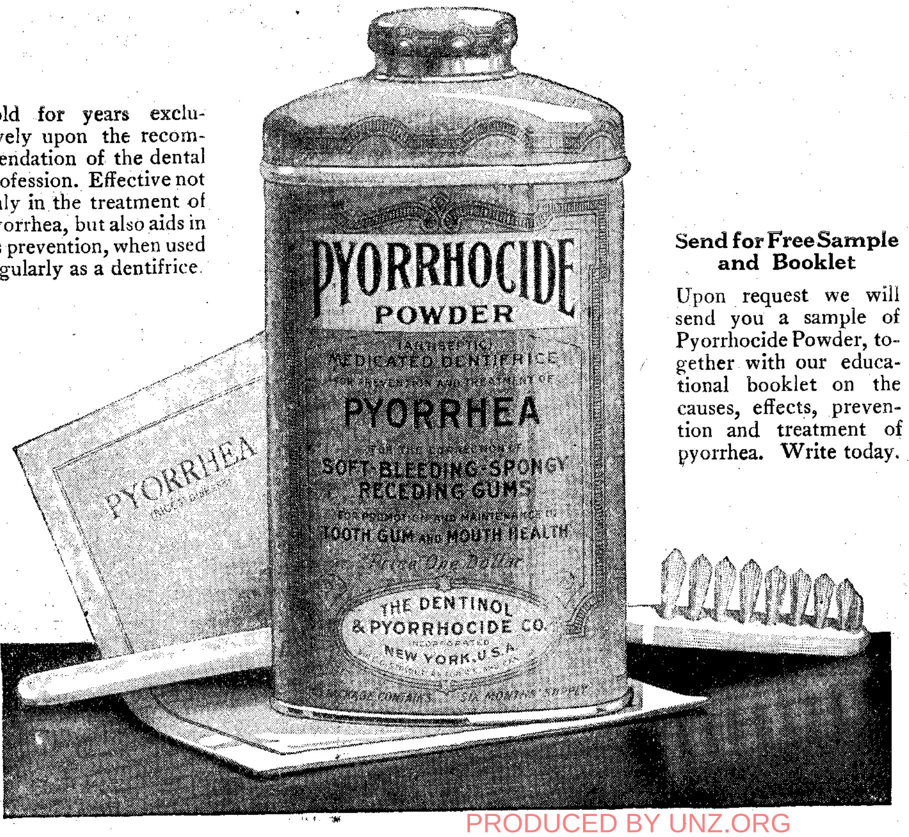

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War-Work, or Working the War?—NODD—"Doing any war-work?"

TODD—"I should say so. I just persuaded my wife not to buy a new gown."—*Life.*

Wrong Number.—"Did you ever get a proposal, auntie?"

"Once, my dear. A gentleman proposed over the telephone, but he had the wrong number."—*Tit-Bits.*

Try This.—"So you sent five shillings for that advertised appliance to keep your gas-bills down. What did they send you?"

"A paper-weight."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Mail's Delay.—FIRST PRIVATE—"Haven't heard from my best girl now for two months. I'm afraid some fellow has come between us."

LIEUTENANT—"Don't worry, my boy. It's only Burleson."—*Life.*

Another Mysterious Disappearance.—"115 War-Stained Heroes of Foreign Legion Arrive Here."—*Tribune* head-line. You will guess a half-dozen nationalities as their eighty-six bronzed faces come up the street.—*Tribune Editorial.*

Kidding Father.—With deep anguish he begged her to reconsider her answer.

"If you don't marry me, Millie, I'll blow my brains out."

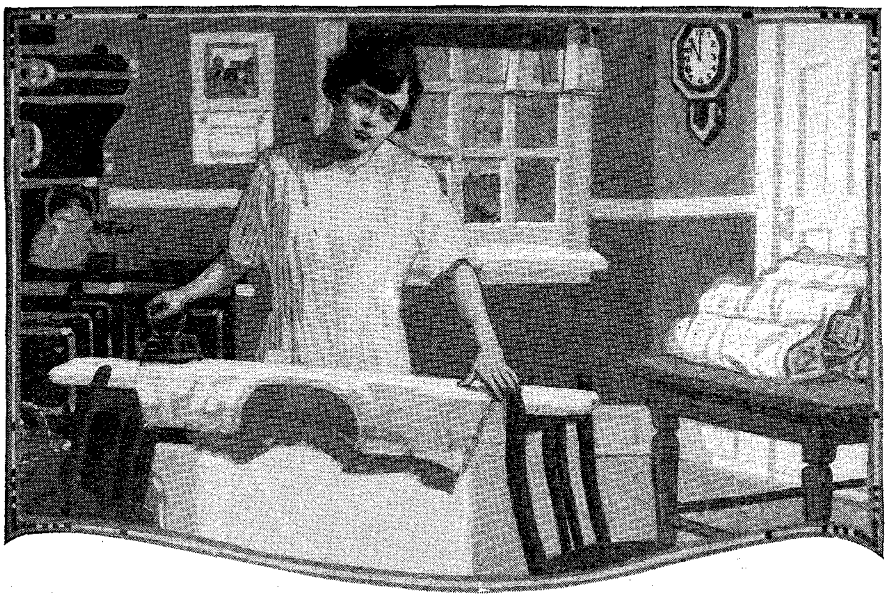
"Oh, come now, don't do anything as rash as that. But—but," she reflected softly, "that would be a good joke on father, for he thinks you haven't any."—*Pittsburg Sun.*

Temporary

Miranda's dropt her fancy-work and sailed across the Straits
As a temporary "lady of the lamp";
And Jane's abandoned portraiture to wash the cups and plates
Of the Tommies in a temporary camp;
And Ethel—nervy Ethel!—is a motor-driving Waac,
And fairly saved her special Brigadier
The day that Fritz got busy and our line came surging back
In a temporary movement to the rear.

A temporary Major they've contrived to make of Bob
(He was always pretty hefty at his drill),
While the rank of air-mechanic—and he hustles at his job—
Is the temporary perquisite of Bill;
Old Joseph drives a tractor most surprizing true and straight
(He's sixty, but a temporary sport),
While Augustus sails the ocean as a temporary mate
When he isn't in a temporary port.

There's a temporary shortage of the things we eat and wear,
And the temporary pleadings of the Tank,
Plus the temporary taxes that we're called upon to bear,
Lead to temporary trouble at the bank;
The only things that haven't changed since Wilhelm butted in
To show how Armageddon should be run
Are the views of Thomas Atkins as to who is going to win,
And his personal opinion of the Hun.
—*Punch.*



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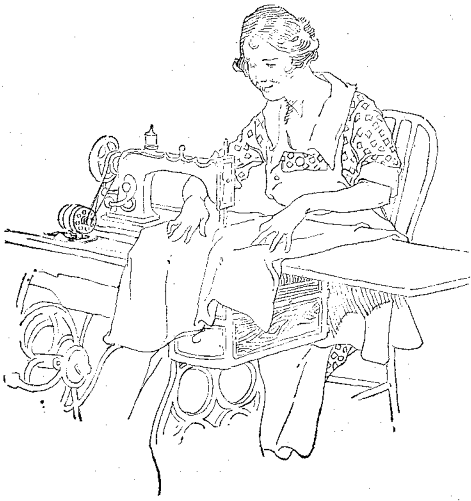

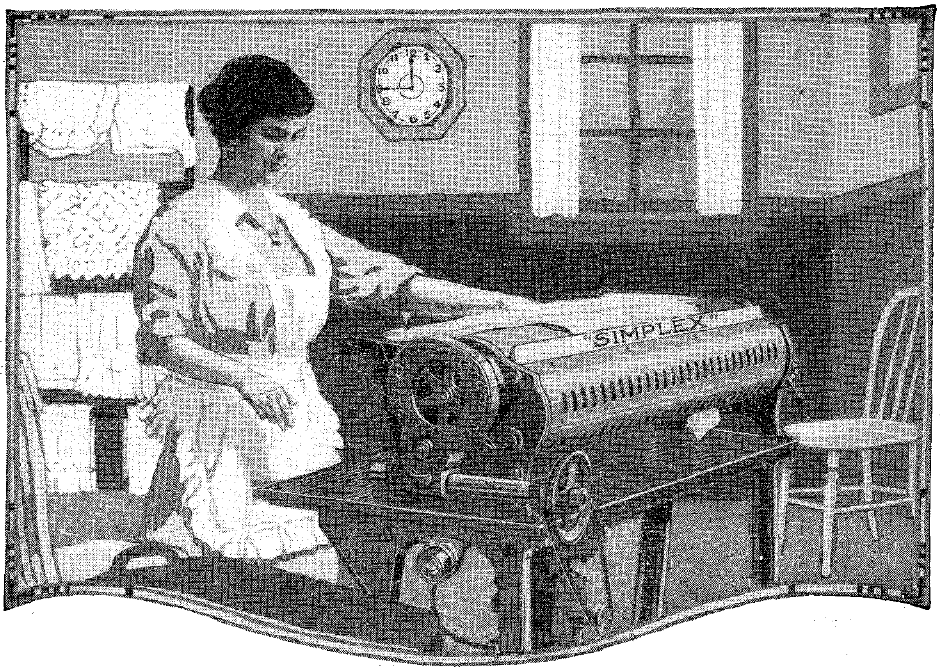

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CURRENT EVENTS

THE WAR

THE WEST FRONT

September 18.—British and French troops advance from one to three miles in a coordinated operation on a twenty-two-mile front north and south of St. Quentin. British elements cross the Hindenburg line at Villeret and Gouzeaucourt. French troops reach the western outskirts of Francilly-Selency, three miles west of St. Quentin. Six thousand prisoners are captured by the British. The Paris bulletin announces the capture of a few hundred.

American Army Headquarters in France announces that the American First Army has completed a new line in the St. Mihiel sector running parallel with the Hindenburg line, at an average distance of one and a half miles.

Berlin reports British and French attacks on a wide front from Havrincourt Wood to the Somme. Counter-attacks are said to be progressing.

September 19.—London reports ten thousand prisoners and more than sixty guns as a result of the attack begun yesterday north of St. Quentin. The repulse of heavy German counter-attacks along the new line is noted.

Paris reports an extension of the French gains beyond Contescourt, and the capture of Castres.

The Berlin report claims recapture of a portion of the trenches northeast of Dixschoote which remained in the hands of the Belgians after the fighting of September 9. Australians who penetrated the German line between Hargicourt and Pontrouet are reported to have been halted by a counter-attack west of Bellicourt.

American artillery and airplanes are reported active on the St. Mihiel front.

September 20.—The village of Moeuvres, seven miles west of Cambrai, is recaptured by the British. In the Lempire-Epehy sector, northwest of St. Quentin, Haig's troops advance their line more than a mile. An advance on a front of two and a half miles northeast of La Bassée is also recorded.

French forces in the region of St. Quentin capture Essigny-le-Grand and make additional prisoners.

Berlin reports the repulse of British assaults, with the capture of prisoners, near Moeuvres, and the capture of 130 French prisoners in enterprises west of Jouy.

American Army Headquarters reports the deliberate bombardment of American hospitals, with the loss of eight American wounded. Metz forts and batteries are under fire from American guns. German artillery activities are increasing.

September 21.—British forces, fighting against strong opposition, advance slightly east of Epehy and near Hargicourt.

Paris reports the repulse of German counter-attacks.

Berlin reports the repulse, with very heavy losses, of British attacks near Hargicourt, and the capture of fifty prisoners north of La Bassée. A French advance on the high ridges west of Jouy is admitted.

American Army Headquarters notes great German activity on the Hindenburg line on the St. Mihiel front.

September 22.—British troops push their lines forward at four points on the front facing the northern part of the Hindenburg line. The most extensive gain is reported north of the Scarpe River, near Gavrelle, where they throw the Germans back on a two-mile front. Rain and mud are slowing the advance. American patrols raid the German lines northeast of St. Mihiel, taking twenty-nine prisoners in the region of Haumont, and five southeast of Charey.

Heavy artillery activity is reported from the French front, near St. Quentin and north of the Aisne.

The German official report, dealing with the British attack of September 19–20, states that German defenses had been removed eastward in preparation for the attack, and that the British troops were defeated in front of these lines with "exceedingly heavy losses."

September 23.—French troops capture the wood north of Le Fontaine and penetrate through Vendeuil to the Oise. The French now hold the west bank of the Oise for more than half the distance from La Fère to Moy.

London reports hard fighting northwest of St. Quentin with slight advances by the British.

Berlin reports the capture of British prisoners in a raid near Neuve Chapelle, the repulse of infantry-attacks southeast of Epehy, and increased artillery activity near Ypres.

Heavy rains reduce activities on the American-Lorraine front to one American raid, producing but one German prisoner.

September 24.—British and French troops attacking on adjacent fronts, totaling about seven miles west of St. Quentin, capture 1,300 prisoners and four towns. The Allied lines are now less than three miles from St. Quentin.

Berlin reports the failure of Allied attacks northwest of St. Quentin.

American Headquarters in Lorraine reports an increase in the German artillery fire. Otherwise German activity has been confined to raids and patrolling. American raids net twenty-nine German prisoners.

THE BALKAN FRONT

September 18.—Servian, French, and Greek troops advance an average of ten miles on a front of twenty miles in Macedonia. Four thousand prisoners and fifty guns are reported among the booty. German troops, according to a Servian official statement, have been sent to this front to help the Bulgarian forces, and were put to flight along with the Bulgarians. Gradeshnitsa and Starovina are among the villages reported captured.

An official statement issued by the German War Office reads: "East of the Cerna the Bulgarians since September 15 have been engaged in fighting French, Servians, and Greeks. German battalions have also been employed in repulsing the enemy."

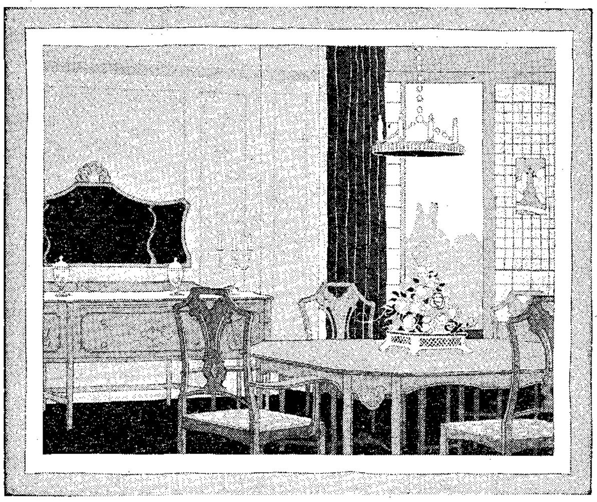
Vienna reports the repulse of Italian attacks in Albania, near the coast.

September 19.—British and Greek troops attacking in the region of Lake Doiran, to the east of the French and Servian offensive, gain a foothold in the Bulgarian first positions, notwithstanding stubborn resistance.

Bulgarian troops, driven back through the mountainous region of Rojden and the Balettes Massif, are reported in flight across the Cerna River. Forty-five villages have fallen to the Servian troops, operating with French and Greek detachments.

The Bulgarian War Office reports violent infantry fighting between the villages of Gradeshnitsa and the Jojorik heights, with the repulse of repeated attacks. Advancing British troops are said to have been repulsed near Lake Doiran.

September 20.—London reports the Servians operating on a front of twenty-five miles to a depth from fifteen to seventeen miles. Five thousand prisoners and eighty guns are among the booty. All the Bulgarian trench systems on this front have been penetrated and light cavalry has taken up the pursuit, one unit having crossed the Cerna



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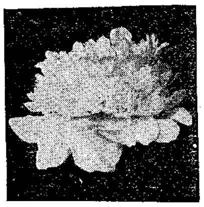

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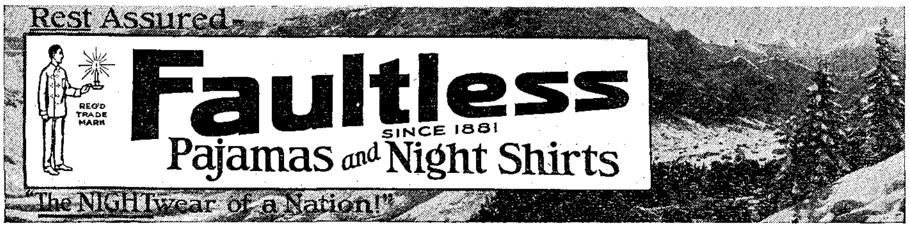

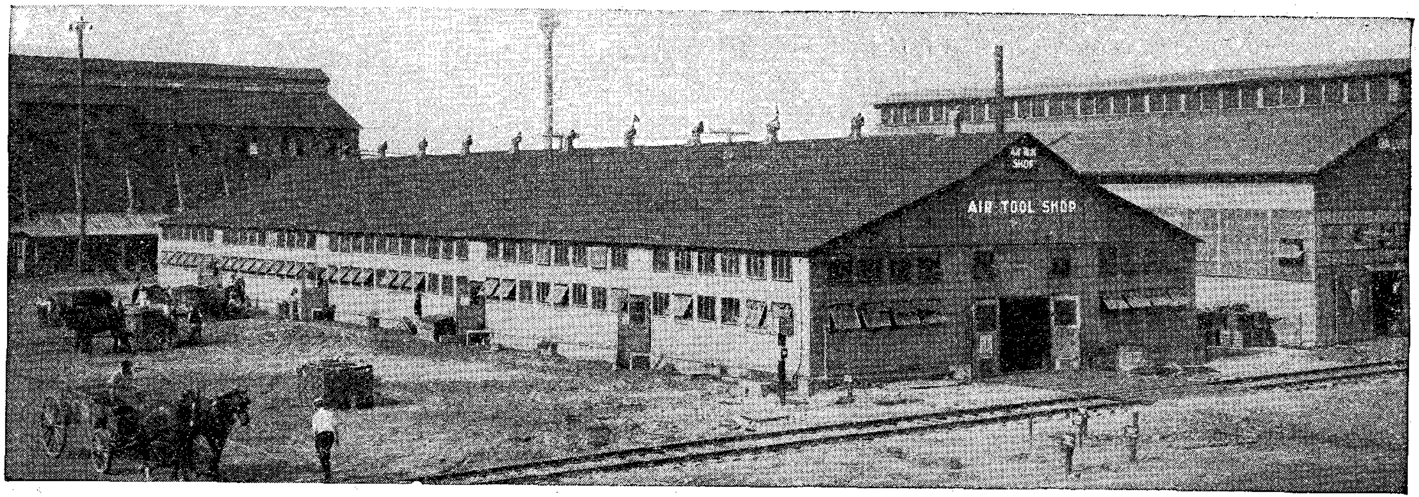

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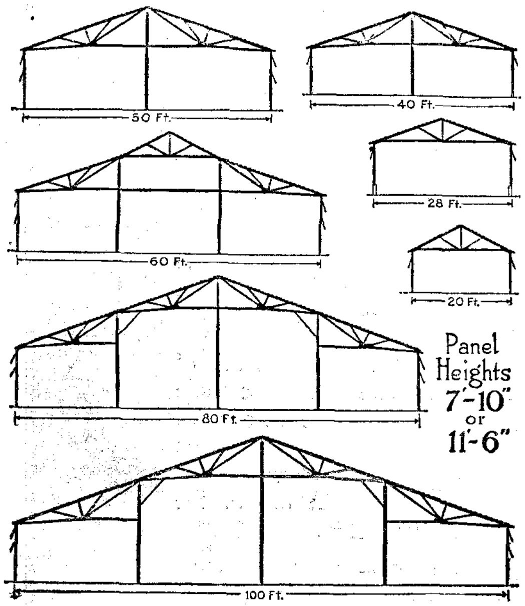

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twenty miles north of the Sokol positions.

British and Greek troops attacking on both sides of Lake Doiran carry the Bulgarian outpost lines. A gain of two thousand yards, more than seven hundred prisoners, and the repulse of heavy Bulgarian counter-attacks are reported.

September 21.—Servian troops east of Monastir advance more than nine miles and are reported less than eight miles from the main highway connecting Prilep with the Vardar River. Ten more villages, a great number of prisoners, and several guns are reported to have been captured.

Paris reports that the offensive of the Greeks and British in the Lake Doiran region, which has been marked by furious battles, continues to progress.

The Bulgarian War Office announces the repulse of Allied attacks north of Monastir and east of the Cerna.

September 22.—Rome reports that Italian troops, in conjunction with the Entente Allied offensive in Macedonia, have captured the front enemy positions in the bend of the Cerna River, to the east of Monastir.

Servian troops, pressing the Bulgarian and German troops in central Macedonia, are reported to be within four miles of the Uskup-Saloniki railroad, the main supply for the Austro-Bulgarian forces in this region. The Bulgarian retreat continues with increasing rear-guard resistance.

September 23.—Advancing on a front of more than ninety miles, the Allied armies in Macedonia, says a bulletin of the French War Office, have passed the mountain zone formerly held by the German-Bulgar Army and are moving swiftly forward on the plains. Prisoners, cannon, and enormous quantities of material are reported captured. Northeast of Monastir the line of Mogoliar, Kanatlarsy, and Kalyana has been reached. Further north Servian troops have reached the Vardar from Gradsko to Demirkapu.

Rome reports Italian troops in Macedonia have advanced more than seven miles and have taken sixteen villages.

The Bulgarian War Office report notes bitter fighting between the Cerna and the Vardar. Following the repulse of the Anglo-Greek attack near Doiran, says the report, the fighting activity on this front has diminished in intensity.

September 24.—French cavalry operating with the Servians capture Prilep, northeast of Monastir. British forces, following the capture of Doiran, are advancing to the north, passing Kara and Oghular, on the east side of the lake. Strong bodies of Servians are reported on the eastern bank of the Vardar between Demirkapu Pass and Krivolak, covering the passage of the main body of Servians.

Greek and French troops operating on the British left are reported at Gurinchet, a few miles west of the Vardar.

Thus far more than 11,000 prisoners and 140 guns have been counted, in addition to immense stores of material.

IN PALESTINE

September 19.—British and French forces in Palestine attack on a front of sixteen miles between Rafat and the sea and push forward twelve miles. One body of English cavalry is reported in the rear of the Turkish armies in the direction of Nablus, while another is advancing toward El Afule and Beisan to intercept the Turks to the north. More than three thousand prisoners, many guns, and large quantities of material are among the booty.

September 22.—London reports that the Turkish Army operating in Palestine between the Jordan and the Mediterranean has been virtually wiped out by the British and Allied forces, following the overwhelming of the Turkish defense system north of Jerusalem. Eighteen thousand prisoners, 120 guns, four airplanes, and a large quantity of transport are in the hands of the pursuing forces. Cavalry units are reported, sixty miles from their original positions, in occupation of Nazareth, El Afule, and Beisan. Arab forces of the army of the King of Hejaz cooperated to the eastward by destroying bridges and tearing up railroad lines near Derat.

September 23.—London reports 25,000 Turkish prisoners and 260 guns counted in the advance of the British armies northward through Palestine. Having seized the passages of the Jordan at Jisred-Dameer, says the official statement, the last avenue of escape open to the enemy west of the river was closed by British troops. The Seventh and Eighth Turkish armies have virtually ceased to exist, their entire transport having been captured by the British.

September 24.—British cavalry capture the port of Haifa, together with the towns of Acre and Es-Salt. The number of prisoners is reported to greatly exceed 25,000, and more than 260 captured guns are reported inside the British lines.

EVENTS IN RUSSIA

September 19.—A Stockholm dispatch states that German defeats in the west have caused a panic among the Baltic nobility in Esthonia, who fear the withdrawal of the German garrisons.

London reports the Czecho-Slovak forces in European Russia badly prest by the enemy. Within the last ten days Bolsheviki, assisted by a considerable number of Germans, have occupied Volsk, Simbirsk, and Kazan.

Moscow dispatches state that the Czecho-Slovaks still hold the city of Samara, which the Bolsheviki claimed to have taken.

London reports that Baku in Transcaucasia has been evacuated by British detachments.

September 21.—The American Government through Secretary Lansing appeals to neutral countries to join in a protest against the "openly avowed campaign of mass-terrorism" and "wholesale executions" now being conducted in Russia.

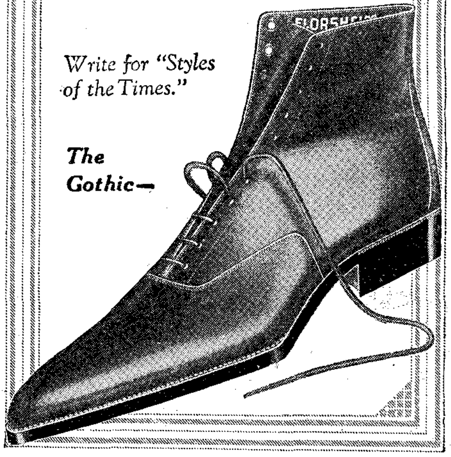
Baku, in Transcaucasia, recently evacuated by the British and occupied by the Turks, is reported to be on fire.

September 22.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Hamburg *Nachrichten* reports that the People's Commissary at Vologda has urged on the population of the entire province the most gruesome persecution of British subjects and French and American citizens. Rioting is taking place in various towns, the correspondent says, and some Frenchmen and Americans are being murdered.

A dispatch from Kief by the correspondent of the *Leipziger Abendzeitung* states that recently at Kurst a soldier fired twice at Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik Minister of War.

September 23.—Blagovieshtchensk, capital of the Siberian province of Amur, and Alexievsk have been occupied by Japanese cavalry according to information received by the Japanese Embassy. Two thousand Austro-Germans are reported to have been captured at Kokka.

Harbin reports that a proclamation has been issued by the Japanese saying that Japan wishes to restore order because of its friendly feeling for Russia and not for any selfish motive. The proclamation declares that any one causing disorders will be severely punished. It is believed, says the dispatch, that the proclamation was issued because the population declined to accept notes carried by Japanese troops, instead of Russian money.



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Amsterdam forwards a Moscow dispatch to the effect that renewed attempts have been made to assassinate members of the *Soviet* Government in Russia. As a result there will be fresh measures in reprisal.

September 24.—A dispatch from Vladivostok reports that a conference is being held at Ufa, European Russia, attended by many members of the Pan-Russian Constituent Assembly. The object of the meeting is to form in Russia a single government with the controlling power vested in the Constituent Assembly. Bolsheviki and members of the Social Revolutionary Left party will not be represented.

A delayed dispatch from Archangel states that on September 18 Bolshevik forces attacked American outposts south of Archangel and were repelled with severe losses. Several Americans also were killed.

THE WAR IN THE AIR

September 18.—General Pershing reports five American planes missing as the result of an attack by superior German forces during a bombing expedition in Lorraine.

A new type of German bombing airplane is reported from the British front. It is said to seat eight men and carry bombs thirteen feet long, containing two thousand pounds of explosives.

Lieutenant Luke, of the American Air Forces on the Lorraine front, is reported to have brought down nine German balloons in three days.

British airmen destroy fourteen German planes and lose eleven machines in the day's fighting along the British front.

September 19.—*Hetvolk*, of Amsterdam, reports that Allied airmen are bombing Cologne, Coblenz, and other German towns, daily, killing or injuring many persons. It adds that many residents of these towns are fleeing to Holland for safety.

Despite rain and clouds, American air-patrols are active on the St. Mihiel front.

First Lieut. David E. Putnam, of Newton, Mass., is reported to have been killed on September 12, while patrolling the American lines north of St. Mihiel.

September 20.—A Paris report notes an entirely new type of German airplane especially designed for ability in maneuvering. Germans are also reported to have adopted parachutes as means of escape from damaged planes.

London reports sixty tons of bombs dropt on German territory in five days by British machines. This exceeds the record of any previous fortnight.

September 21.—London reports nineteen German airplanes accounted for by British airmen yesterday, while eleven were lost by the British. Twenty-six and a half tons of bombs were dropt in twenty-four hours.

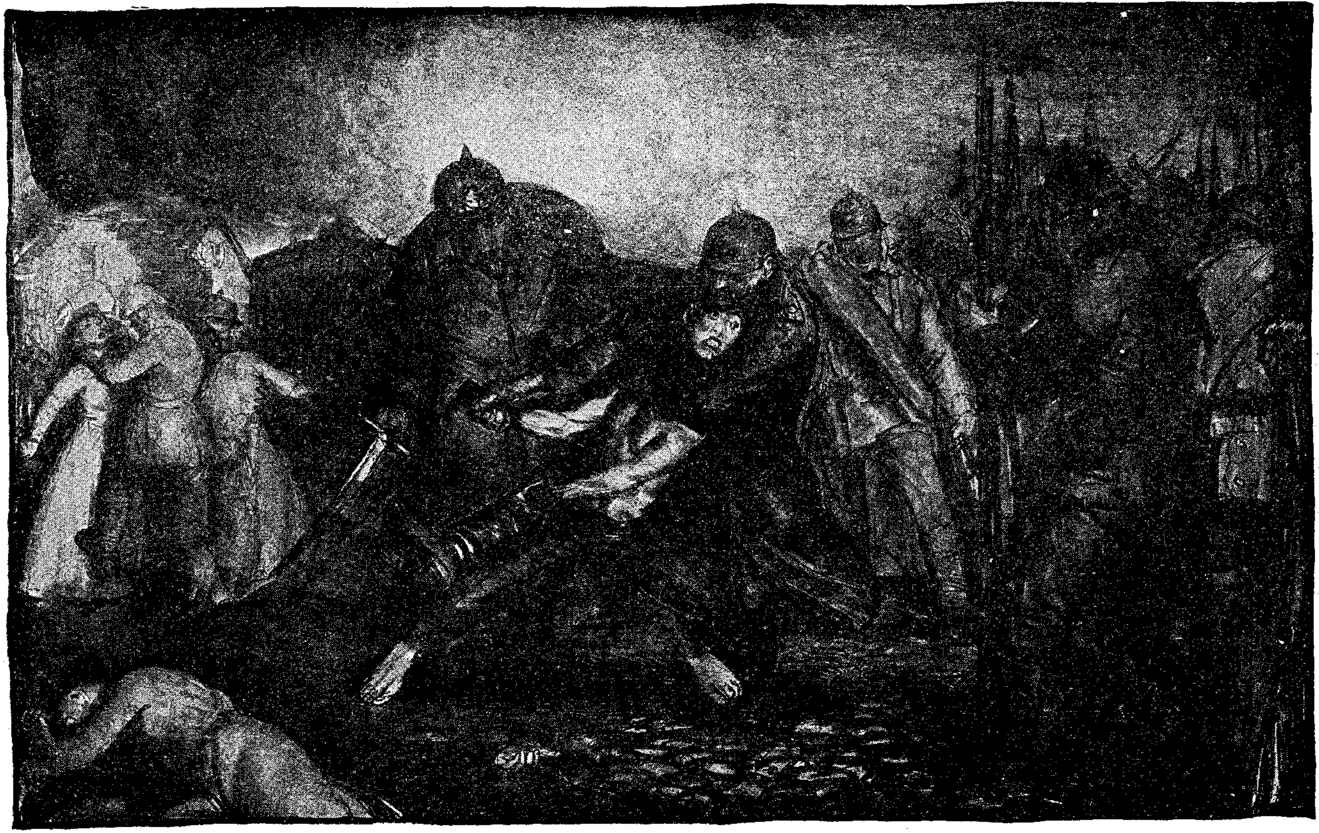
September 23.—A bulletin issued by the British Admiralty states that British and Greek airmen bombed Constantinople on September 20 and 21 and dropt thousands of leaflets into the city.

Eight German planes destroyed, four British planes missing, and eleven tons of bombs dropt is reported as the day's record for British aerial operations on the Western Front.

September 24.—The official report issued by the British Air Ministry states that eight hostile machines were destroyed, several tons of bombs dropt, and four British machines lost in the course of the day's fighting.

SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN

September 21.—Washington reports that the total destruction by German submarines from August, 1914, to September, 1918, was 7,157,088 dead-weight tons of shipping in excess of the tonnage turned out in that time by Allied and



FROM A LITHOGRAPH, DRAWN ON THE STONE BY GEORGE BELLOWS

This is Kultur

THERE is no sharper contrast between German Kultur and the civilization that our forefathers died for, than the difference in the attitude of the two civilizations towards women and children.

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Such a civilization is not fit to live. And God willing, it shall be mended or ended. To this task America summons every loyal heart and hand. It is a Crusade, not merely to re-win the tomb of Christ, but to bring back to earth the rule of right, the peace, good will to men and gentleness He taught.

To carry on this crusade of modern righteousness means not merely that our young men shall cross the seas to fight the Hun. It means that we at home shall uphold them. It means that we shall back them with all things spiritual and material. It means that we shall lend, not merely from our plenty, but that we shall save and serve. It means that we shall give up many things that are dear to us; sacrifice, that our Crusaders may save us and our children from the horrors that have come to the little ones of Belgium and of France.

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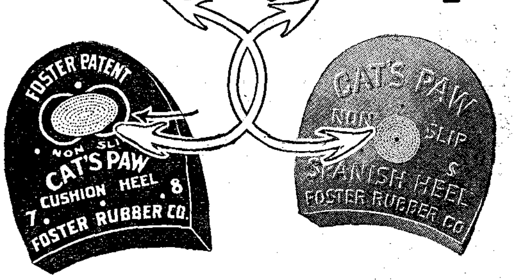
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neutral nations. In the meantime, 3,795,000 dead-weight tons of enemy ships were seized, leaving the actual loss to the Allied and neutral nations 3,362,088 dead-weight tons.

September 22.—Three officers and twenty-seven members of the crew of the American steamer *Buena Ventura* arrive at Corunna, Spain. Three boats with sixty-four of the crew are missing. The ship was returning light when torpedoed on September 16. She was of 4,881 gross tons and belonged to the United States Steel Products Company.

September 23.—A British freighter arriving in ballast at "an Atlantic port" reports an attack by torpedo and shell-fire while 800 miles from the United States coast Friday, September 13. The *U*-boat continued firing for one hour and twenty-four minutes. Another steamship, belonging to the United States Shipping Board, reports an encounter with a *U*-boat on September 19, 500 miles off the American coast.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

September 18.—The Hague reports that the German Government is resorting to posters calling on the Germans to hold out.

September 19.—A dispatch from Cologne to the Dutch newspapers states that peace demonstrations, organized by the Social Democrats, were held September 18 at Essen and Cologne and in a large number of towns in Saxony.

September 20.—An official communication issued in Berlin says that the German Ambassador in Vienna, presenting Germany's reply to the recent Austro-Hungarian peace note, announces the readiness of Germany to participate in the proposed "exchange of ideas." The Austro-Hungarian Government announces that its offer is still open.

September 22.—A dispatch from Amsterdam quotes Vienna newspapers to the effect that 382 persons have been killed and many others injured in an explosion in an ammunition factory near the Austrian capital.

September 24.—The German people are being prepared for a fresh retreat of the German armies, state advices from The Hague, and are told to expect renewed attacks on all sectors from French, English, and Americans. The *Volkszeitung*, says the same report, admits the recent defeat on the Turkish front and remarks that the British appear to have been well prepared to exploit their successes.

FOREIGN

September 18.—Premier Clemenceau declares in an address to the French Senate: "We will fight until the hour when the enemy comes to understand that bargaining between crime and right is no longer possible."

September 19.—A London dispatch states that the Belgian Foreign Minister, in discussing Germany's "peace approach" to Belgium, declared that the conditions can not be taken as a basis for any serious discussion.

September 20.—The Inter-Allied Labor Conference in London adopts the entire report of the Committee on War Aims. This result is regarded as a triumph for Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who successfully opposed pacifistic elements of the conference.

September 22.—Zurich reports that many Swiss Socialist journals have received reports of serious differences between South German politicians and Prussian dictators. German deserters are quoted as saying that a Bavarian Prince tried to shoot Hindenburg but that the Field-Marshal was not wounded.

DOMESTIC

September 18.—General March, Chief of Staff, states that army plans call for American forces to the number of 4,800,000 by the middle of 1919.

A decision of the Federal War Labor Board upholds the eight-hour day except in emergency, and provides that the question of "emergency" must be determined by a committee representing the employer and employees of the particular plant in which the question arises.

September 20.—A. Mitchell Palmer, Enemy Property Custodian, makes public documents tending to show that Arthur Brisbane, for many years editor of William R. Hearst's *Evening Journal*, bought the Washington *Times* on June 26, 1917, with money supplied by a number of the leading brewers of the United States.

Secretary McAdoo announces that it is not the intention of the Treasury Department to ask for more than $8,000,000,000 revenue taxation for the current fiscal year.

Warrants are issued for members of the firm of Rosenwasser Bros., Incorporated, Long Island City, N. Y., charging fraud in army shoe work.

Washington announces that those who have obtained employment in essential industries to escape the draft and others who, having obtained such employment, shirk their duty and impair the industry, will be inducted into military service.

September 21.—The number of American soldiers embarked for foreign shores, announces General March, Chief of Staff, is now 1,750,000.

September 22.—An analysis of the food-situation and the increase of living-costs, made by the Food Administration, shows that the average rise in food-prices has been only 3½ per cent. since last year.

September 23.—The House accepts the Senate prohibition amendment to the Food-Stimulation Bill by a vote of 171 to 34, and the nation will become dry on June 30 next, for the duration of the war, if the action of Congress is approved by the President.

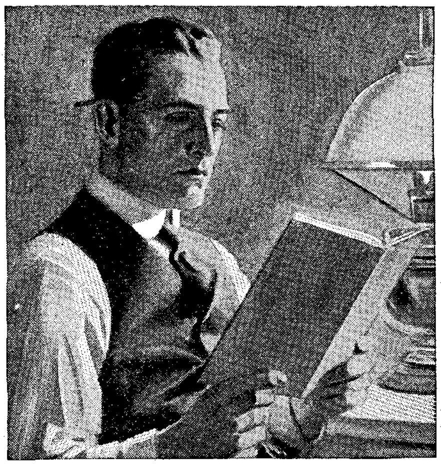
The War Department at Washington announces that up to noon 2,225 new cases of influenza have been reported by telegraph by camp surgeons in the various army camps. This brings the total number of cases reported thus far to 20,211. The epidemic is most severe at Camp Devens, Mass., where the total number of cases reported to date is 10,700. Altho 65 deaths resulted from influenza and pneumonia at this camp during the last twenty-four hours, officials express confidence that the height of the epidemic has been passed here and elsewhere.

September 24.—One hundred and fourteen cases of Spanish influenza, according to a report by Health Commissioner Copeland, originated in New York City, in the past sixty hours. Thirty-six additional cases were reported from a British troop-ship. Only one death was reported for the sixty-hour period covered above.

September 25.—William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, announces that the new Liberty Loan will be for $6,000,000,000 of bonds at 4¼ per cent., which will mature on October 15, 1938, unless the Government exercises its right to redeem the issue on October 15, 1933.

Washington announces that the Government is about to adopt measures to enforce stability of wages during the war.

One hundred and fifty new cases of Spanish influenza in New York City, breaking all records since the disease was reported, are announced by Health Commissioner Copeland.



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☐ Contractor and Builder
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☐ Mathematics
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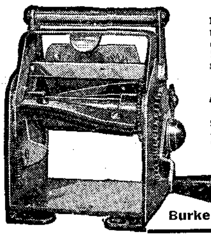

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

WORK FARMERETTES HAVE DONE THIS YEAR AND THE GREATER FIELD FOR THEM NEXT YEAR

THAT the farmerettes "made good" thoroughly during the past season has been clearly demonstrated by the ten days' campaign which began late in September in New York State for raising a million supporting members of the State Woman's Land Army, that organization being the one under which the farmerettes have been engaged for work and sent out to farmers seeking to employ them. About one thousand, or perhaps more, appear to have been employed during the past summer in various parts of the State. No girl was accepted by the Land Army until she had a physician's certificate stating she could stand farmwork. Ineligibles were thus weeded out before they got to the farm. No other standard was set. The girls came from everywhere and had previously been engaged in various kinds of occupation. One camp boasted a concert-singer from South Dakota, a rich woman from Riverside Drive, college girls, teachers, stenographers, telephone operators, and an art student. Another enrolled a librarian from the children's department of the New York Public Library. At the Oceanside unit on Long Island half a dozen States were represented.

According to a writer in the New York *Sun* it has taken about 4 per cent. of those accepted an average of two weeks to get acclimated and to harden their muscles. Others have dropt quite easily into the work without much bodily inconvenience. Most of them lost weight in the first week or so and were "dog tired at night," their muscles aching. But the tonic of outdoor life, contact with nature, freedom from mental strain, long, dreamless nights of sound sleep soon have restored them to normal and something more.

In New York State these workers are credited with having saved thousands of dollars' worth of food and helped to increase food production. Partial credit for the increased acreage is given them, because the farmers would never have increased their food crops if they could not have depended on farmerettes to care for and harvest them. Westchester County had approximately two hundred girl farm-workers distributed among its six units.

The Land Army plans for next year call for establishing 200 camps in the State. To do that means to raise a fund of $600,000 to cover the cost of securing and equipping camps, providing work-clothes for the girls and auto-trucks to carry workers to and from their work. Once established, a camp becomes self-supporting. Farmers pay the camps $2 a day for eight hours' work by each girl. Only forty units were in the field in New York this year.

Official reports received from several counties have indicated that rural New York is supporting the movement for next year's supply with enthusiasm. Westchester County has had thirty women engaged in canvassing every town and village in their allotted districts. These personal canvasses disclosed great interest among farmers. Red Cross and Liberty Loan committees in the county cooperated with the Land Army canvassers. On Long Island leaders have been working hard to complete quotas of memberships. Support has been given them by wealthy estate owners as well as truck-growers and farmers who employed farmerettes last summer.

Typical of farmerette work in the interior of the State was the work done in Unadilla, Otsego County, on a farm of several hundred acres, where the manager early in the year had reported to the owner, living in New York City, that he saw no way in which the summer work could be cared for, owing to scarcity of labor. On application to the Woman's Land Army eight young women, four of them college graduates, were secured by the owner and installed in a modernized farm-house near the larger family house. In the village newspaper, *The Times*, at the close of two months' work by the farmerettes, a writer described how they had done practically every kind of farm work:

> "They have hoed corn, potatoes, and cabbages; done spraying and general weeding; driven mowing machines and horse rakes; spread hay, pitched hay and mowed hay away; done threshing with machine threshers; dug post-holes through shale; done painting and window-cleaning from ladders; cleaned out from barns rubbish on floors and cobwebs on rafters until neighbor farmers said the barns were 'as clean as a house'; harnessed and driven two-horse teams; helped out farmers' wives with sewing, cooking, and serving meals; gathered stone for stone walls; cut corn both with scythe and reaper, and in pairs churned all summer. Nearly all learned to milk. One operated an electric milker having thirty-two mechanical parts. Another took care of the milk-house. Others cleaned stables, barns, and chicken-houses. In pitching hay two were needed to lift one haycock, but these two pitched as much hay as did two men working separately at one haycock each, and at the end of the day were less tired than the men were."

An official statement, prepared by the "supervisor" of the Unadilla unit, showed for the two months "an A1 condition for all the eight members," and that "practically none had been incapacitated, even temporarily." One did get her wrist sprained and therefore could not pitch hay, "but she kept at work weeding vegetable gardens." Their regular pay was $2 a day. Of that sum, $1.50 was set aside for the equipment and upkeep of the unit—the furnishings, food-supplies, etc.—the remaining 50 cents going to the worker, who thus received $15 a month, free and clear of living expenses, a sum which, it was noted, "at least one of their number earns at home in one day." The farmerettes had their social pleasures, meanwhile, so much so that in the last week when they were in service the engagements and invitations which arose "began to interfere somewhat embarrassingly with their employment." They estimated, after careful discussion among themselves, that altho the farm was on a hilltop, five miles from the village, they had had in two months about one hundred visitors to their cottage—farmers and their families from neighboring hillsides, people from near-by villages, city boarders from summer hotels, and a lady library expert from the University of Wisconsin. These visitors were entertained with the piano and singing, "an attraction which drew to the cottage increasing numbers, especially of farmers, their wives and

Everlastin' Team Work

THAT fine spirit which the American people are showing in their determination to win the war opens the way for this pronouncement of policy covering the needs of the Government as against the needs of individuals.

As manufacturers of a product which alike meets the needs of a nation at war and the needs of individual Americans engaged in essential industry, the General Motors Truck Company owes this expression of appreciation to those whose orders have been delayed. And the spirit with which these prospective customers have bowed to the greater needs of the war is hereby gratefully acknowledged.

Either directly or through priority orders, those loyal Americans whose manufactured products may be utilized for war purposes are giving the Government first call, and we, being in that class from the standpoint of production, are, in turn, dependent on those who produce the raw materials that go into our own finished product.

So two conditions stand in the way of deliveries—factory production is curtailed by scarcity of material, and output for industrial needs is limited by Government demand.

Could we run the factory at capacity both demands might be filled with reasonable promptness.

Until this situation improves, however, we ask the indulgence of all GMC customers—those who already own GMC Trucks and those who seek to buy.

"The everlastin' team work of every bloomin' soul," as Kipling puts it, will solve the problem—will bring about the day when war will be no more; when peaceful industry may resume the development which war has so ruthlessly interrupted.

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That AC superiority *is* already firmly established is made apparent by an ever-growing demand.

In these days of careful buying, car users see great importance in the truth that practically all makes of good cars come factory-equipped with AC Spark Plugs.

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While it is true that there are a few manufacturers who do not *as yet* equip their cars with AC Spark Plugs, time and again our dealers remark that owners of these cars are often the most enthusiastic AC users and endorsers.

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Write for further information on AC Carbon Proof Plugs specially designed for Ford, Overland and Studebaker cars; also for booklet "The Unsuspected Source of Most Motor Ills," by Albert Champion.

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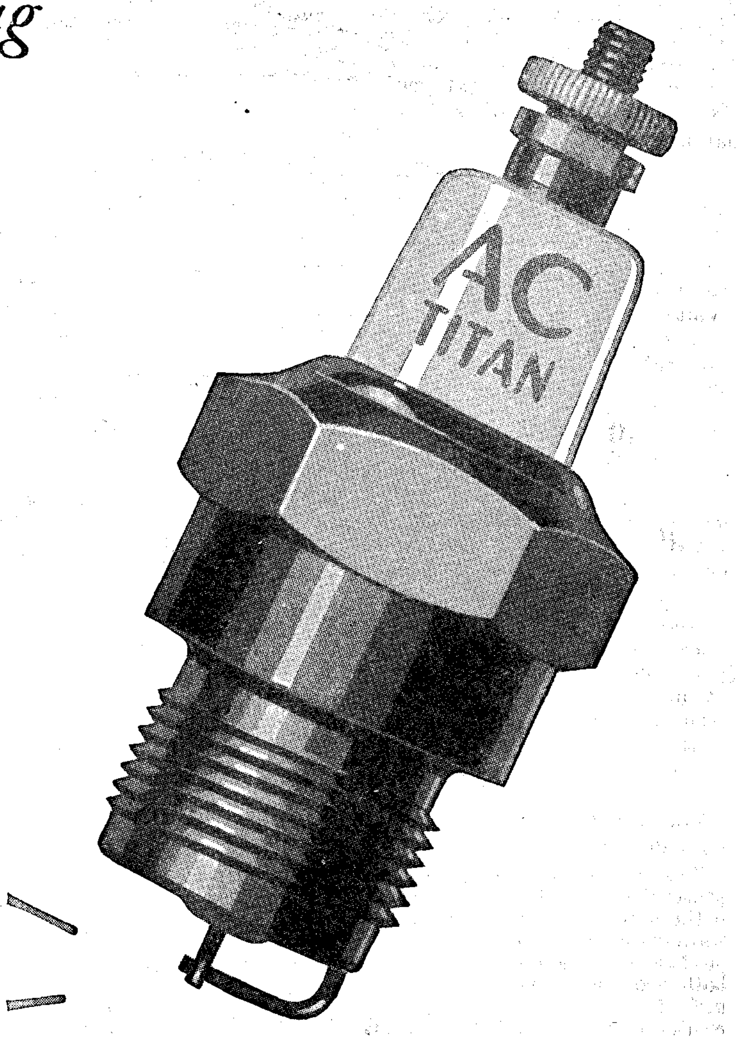
U.S.Pat.No.1,135,727,April 13,1915. U.S.Pat.No.1,216,139,Feb.13,1917. Other Pats.Pending.



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Dealers: What does this mean to you in your endeavor to give your customers the best?

children." They were asked to dinner at summer hotels and went to village churches when one of them sang solos at the offertory, on succeeding Sundays.

It is predicted that next year the employment of farmerettes will become nation-wide, instead of being confined, as it was this year, to a few States. The Federal Government has been seriously considering taking over the service, as it has been taken over in England by the British Government. At Albany in August was held a conference at which Governor Whitman was present, having for its purpose the formulation of means by which the State could assist in promoting the work.

RAILROAD CONTROL BECOMES SELF-SUSTAINING

Statistics for July gave gratifying evidence that government control of the railroads had become self-sustaining. The net income of Class 1 roads more than covered that month's proportion of compensation to railroad-owners. The increases allowed in freight- and passenger-rates had restored the balance between income and outgo. Indeed, the figures promised well for a substantial reduction of the current year's deficit, and that it might be entirely wiped out by December 31. *The Wall Street Journal* sets forth the following facts in this agreeable turn in the railroad situation:

"Aggregate railroad earnings and expenses for July of all the important roads in the country are in line with the individual statements of the different roads already published in showing large increases in both gross and net revenues. They also indicate, so far as one month's operating results may be used to generalize from, that the railroads are now on a self-supporting basis, if they are not actually returning a profit to the Government on current operation.

"Net operating income of these roads for the month of July was $137,845,425 as compared with $92,599,620 in the same month of 1917. In a recent statement from the Director-General's office the compensation payable to the railroad companies for the use of their property by the Government was estimated at $650,000,000 for the first eight months of the year, or at the rate of $81,250,000 a month. The net operating income of the Class 1 roads as mentioned above exceeds this monthly rental figure by $56,595,000.

"There are, of course, a considerable number of roads under Federal control not included in these figures, the operations of which are probably not resulting as favorably to the Government as those of the Class 1 roads. A further reduction of the Government's apparent profit is caused by the expense of maintaining the overhead organization in Washington and elsewhere, the cost of which is not included in the operating expenses in the report under consideration.

"In the Director-General's report to the President of September 3 he gave the number of officers in the regional and central administrations as 136 and the total of their salaries as $1,642,300. The last-mentioned sum, however, by no means measures the cost of Federal administration, since it includes no salaries or wages under $5,000 a year, nor the cost of supplies, office rent, etc.

"Nevertheless it is apparent that the increases in freight- and passenger-rates made by the Director-General near the end of June have, for the present at least, restored a balance between income and outgo. July results by themselves, in fact, suggest that before the end of the year the existing debits on current operation will probably have been much reduced if not wiped out. For the seven months of Federal control ended with July net operating income of the Class 1 railroads was only $290,000,000, whereas the compensation due the companies for that period was $568,750,000. Leaving out administrative expenses there is a deficit here of $278,750,000. If this is to be wiped out by the end of the year the roads will have to earn an average of close to $56,000,000 a month in excess of all payments for which the Government is responsible. Net earnings normally increase during the summer and fall months, reaching their peak in October."

WHERE THE COUNTRY IS PROSPEROUS

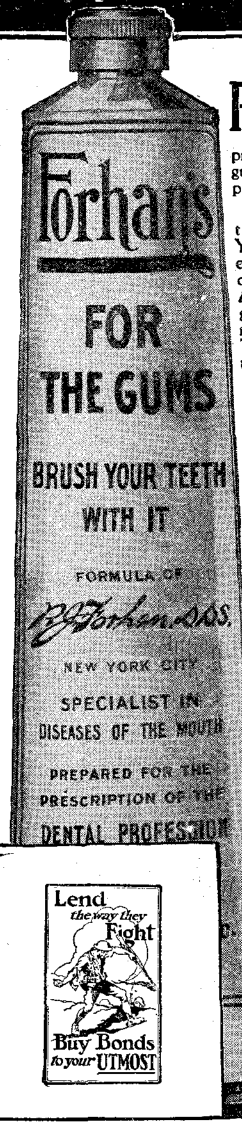
That the war has brought marked changes in business all know, but that conditions remain prosperous in general some have not known. A monthly circular from the First National Bank of Boston, however, declares that prosperity is attested "by the ease with which the enormous and unprecedented taxes are being paid; by the heavy subscriptions to the Liberty Loans, and by the fact that business failures are at a very low level." In August 720 failures, with total liabilities of $7,984,760, were reported, which were the smallest total of liabilities for any month since September, 1906, and the smallest number of failures for any single month since July, 1901. Further information is contained in this bank circular, notably some interesting opinions as to reconstruction after the war and our ability to reconstruct without disaster

"The steps that have been taken to curtail credits have resulted in greater conservatism, and have had a beneficent effect, which is likely to continue for some time after the present necessity disappears. The business foundation is extremely sound. Figures of resources of savings-banks show that the subscriptions to the Liberty Loans have brought only a trifling decrease in savings-deposits. Evidently subscribers are buying bonds with their current income rather than with their savings. In other words, the Liberty Loans represent additions to the savings of the country, and not merely transfers of investments.

"With the Allied armies pushing through the German lines and breaking down the German resistance in several sections, the end of the war becomes a matter for consideration, even tho it may be delayed longer than the general public now believes. New problems, and new aspects of old problems, will arise for solution with the close of the war, especially in the United States, which has become a greater factor in world trade than ever before. The cost of the war, even tho it should end comparatively soon, will be enormous. The United States will have issued some $25,000,000,000 obligations on account of the war by the close of the current year, but a considerable percentage represents loans to our Allies, so that the net cost may be materially smaller than that figure. This appears to be a heavy burden.

"In the Franco-Prussian War an immense indemnity was placed upon France, yet that country, which had suffered severely, paid the debt long before it became due. The North recovered from the heavy cost of the Civil War in a very short time. History shows, in fact, that financial recovery from devastating wars has been prompt and complete. The United States at present is in a strong position, having lost nothing except the mere cost of the maintenance of the war, whereas France and Belgium have been devastated, and naturally will require a much longer time for rehabilitation. Even these countries are likely to recover much more quickly than now appears possible, especially if the burden of the war is placed upon Germany, where it rightly belongs, in so far as that is possible."

Beware of tender, inflamed gums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Don't let a tender gum spot develop. These tender spots breed disease germs which enter the system through tiny openings—infecting the joints or tonsils—or causing other ailments. Immediately get Forhan's, which positively prevents Pyorrhea if used in time and used consistently. Forhan's tones the gums and hardens them. They in turn keep the teeth healthy. Brush your teeth with Forhan's. It cleans them scientifically—keeps them white and free from tartar.

If gum-shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

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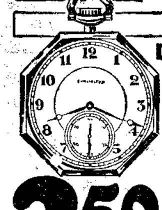

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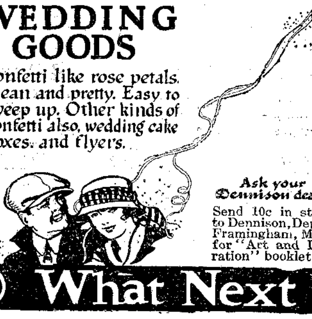

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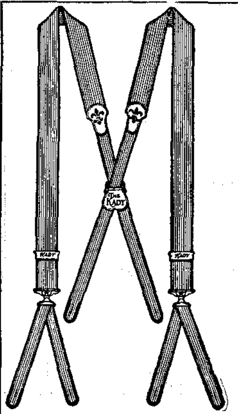

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RECORD BUSINESS FOR THE CHAIN STORES

Four of the leading five- and ten-cent stores are expected to report about $178,000,000 turn-over for the present year, according to *The Wall Street Journal.* In eight months the reports of two systems already show "larger gains than in the full year of 1917." Nation-wide thrift is named to account for this big business. About $35,000,000 worth of domestic goods have replaced imports. The writer says in detail of these matters:

"If further proof be needed of the claim that thrift has accompanied the war, it is furnished by the sales reports of leading five- and ten-cent stores for the eight months to August 31. All of these companies reported substantial gains in business over the same months of 1917. In two instances the increase for the eight-month period was greater than the gain for the full year of 1917 over 1916. McCrory stores gained $1,164,053 in the eight months and the Kresge chain $3,959,937, compared with gains of $1,044,391 and $3,695,152, respectively, in 1917 over the previous year.

"Executives of the various companies state that the spirit of economy which is exercised throughout the country is immediately responsible for the heavy increase in business. This condition, they say, is not only true of the five- and ten-cent stores, but also of the entire retail trade specializing in low-priced merchandise. The gains are not occurring in any particular section of the country, but are nation-wide in scope. All of Woolworth's twelve districts, embracing every State in the Union, reported gains in August over August, 1917, the Atlanta district leading with a gain of 43 per cent.

"Few people realize the enormous amount of five- and ten-cent merchandise sold in a year. Recently, one of the big chains opened a store on Fifth Avenue, New York, and on the opening day 36,135 persons passed through the store and 43,000 individual purchases were registered. Based on the sales reports for the first eight months of 1918 it is estimated that the four chains will do a gross business of about $178,000,000 this year. The following table shows the estimated gross of each company with a comparison of business in previous years:

	1918	*1917*	*1916*
Woolworth..........	$110,202,203	$98,102,858	$87,089,271
Kresge............	36,862,107	30,090,700	26,395,548
Kress.............	21,431,239	17,611,349	15,115,179
McCrory..........	9,836,369	7,831,508	6,787,117
Total..........	$178,331,918	$153,636,415	$135,387,115

"It might be claimed that the increase in business is due to the opening of new stores but this is far from the case. Such expansion has now been practically eliminated, due to the Government's order restricting repairs on stores to $2,500. In the first eight months the Woolworth chain was increased by only twenty-six stores, which is small in comparison with the 1917 record of seventy-eight, and the 1916 expansion of 115. Kress has opened about twelve new stores, while the Kresge and McCrory chains remain practically unchanged. The increase in business has been practically all handled by the old locations. This, of course, reduced the increased overhead expenses incurred by new stores. In the eight months to August 31 the old stores of the Woolworth chain, those operating a full year, accounted for 63 per cent. of the total increase for that period. Together the four companies are now operating 1,502 stores, Woolworth being in the lead with 1,026, Kresge next with 175, McCrory, 151, and Kress, 150.

"The companies have surmounted one of their highest obstacles this year by substituting American-made goods for merchandise formerly imported. In peace times about 15 per cent. of the goods sold were brought across the water. Most of it, such as ornaments, hardware, and toys, came from the Central Powers, while France sent laces, china and pottery came from Japan, and sundry articles from England. Based on the estimated sales of the four companies for 1918, approximately $35,000,000 worth of goods o American manufacture is needed to take the place of imports. According t officials of the various companies the American workman is making good. While these domestic products cost a little more the quality is said to make up for the higher price.

"*It is mainly for this reason that it i* difficult to make an accurate estimate o net earnings, as was possible in forme years. In 1917, the price of American-made goods, along with the increased cos of labor, reduced the profits of the Woolworth chain from 10 per cent. to 9½ pe cent. The shortage of ocean tonnage ha resulted in no shipments being receive from England, France, and Japan thi year, and this situation will undoubtedl have a deterrent effect on profits. However, sales are going ahead at such a rat that economies in operations will surel result and this should be favorably reflected in net earnings. The fact that th business is on a strictly cash basis ha *much to do with the success of the com*panies, along with the fact that capita is turned over from five to seven times a year. That the companies are in a goo financial position is evidenced by the fac that in 1917, a period of borrowing b most industrial companies, none of the five- *and ten-cent chains had to ask bank loans.'*

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.

Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, o

"THE LITERARY DIGEST"

Published weekly at New York, N. Y.
For October 1, 1918.
State of New York } ss.
County of New York }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the Stat and county aforesaid, personally appeared Wm Neisel, who, having been duly sworn according to law *deposes and says that he is the Secretary of the Fun* & Wagnalls Company, Publishers of THE LITERAR DIGEST, and that the following is, to the best of hi knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the foresaid publication for the dat shown in the above caption, required by the Act o August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Law and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form *to wit:*

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher editor, managing editor, and business managers are

Publisher, Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 4th Av., N.Y.City
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Managing Editor, Wm. S. Woods, 354 4th Av., Ne York City.
Business Managers, The Board of Directors of Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 4th Av., New York City.

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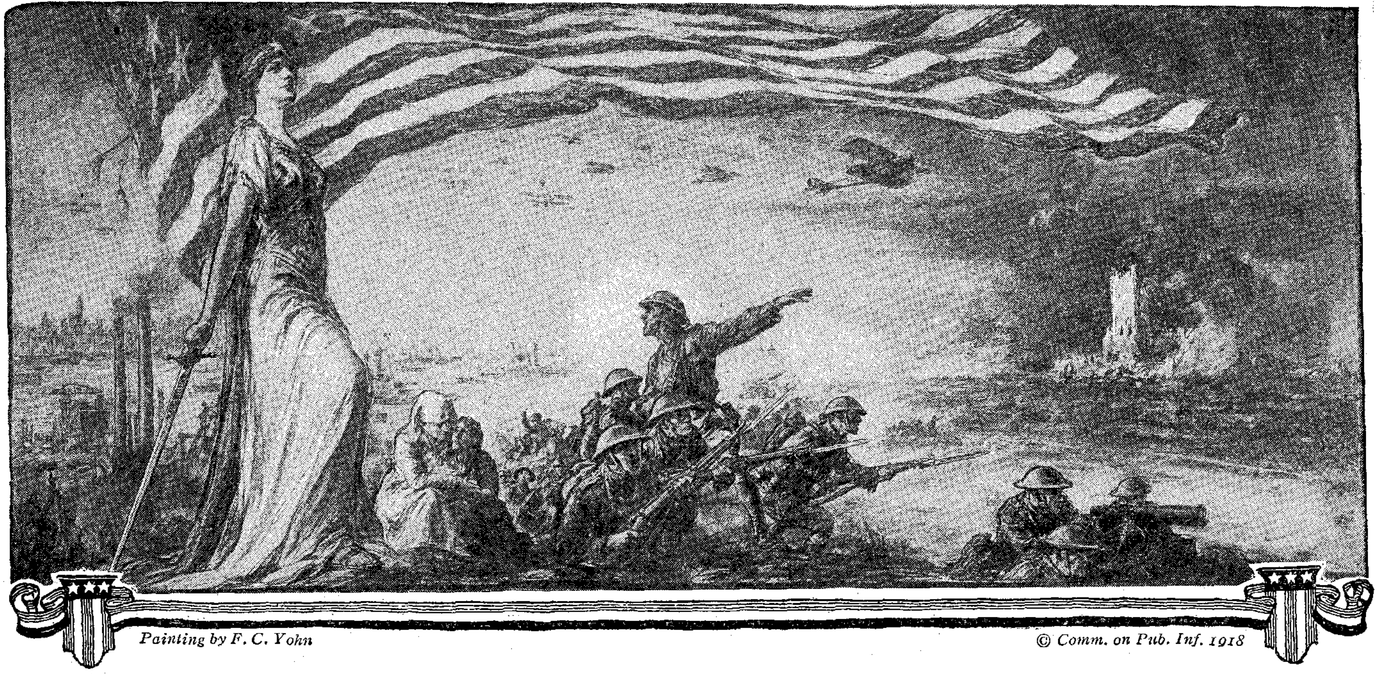
WILLIAM NEISEL, Secretary of FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publisher and Owner.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day o September, 1918.
(Seal)
Rollo Campbell, Notary Public.
(My commission expires March 30, 1920.)



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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"G. A. M.," Washington, D. C.—"Please advise me of the origin of the word *personnel*."

Personnel is derived from the French *personne*, through the Latin *persona*, "mask for actors," through *per*, "through," plus *sonus*, "sound."

"A. M. L.," Hartford, Conn.—"Please tell me if it is correct to say: 'He lives *on* Sigourney Street,' or if it should be, 'He lives *in* Sigourney Street.'"

On is frequently used where *in* would be preferable, but usage has sanctioned the use of both *in* Sigourney Street and *on* Sigourney Street. *On* annoyed Fitz-Greene Halleck, who once said to a friend, "Why do people persist in saying *on* Broadway? Might they not as well say, 'Our Father, Who art *on* Heaven'?"

"E. Z.," Minneapolis, Minn.—"Kindly inform me which is the more correct—'He *dived* off the boat,' or 'He *dove* off the boat.'"

The first. *Dove* is a colloquial use, and therefore *dived* should be used—"He *dived* off the boat."

"D. K.," Los Angeles, Cal.—"Please tell me whether *two*, *too*, or *to* should be used in place of the dash in the following sentence: 'There are three ——s in the English vocabulary.'"

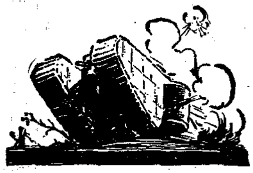
The sentence should read: "There are three words in English pronounced like the preposition *to*, namely, the preposition *to*, the adverb *too*, and the numeral *two*," but there are not three *to's*, nor three *too's*, nor three *two's*.

"C. D.," San Francisco, Cal.—"Which is correct, *who* or *whom*, in the following: 'He pounced upon the stray man *who* or *whom* he thought was a stranger'?"

If you will omit the parenthetical phrase "he thought," you will see at a glance that *who* is correct—"He pounced upon the stray man *who* (he thought) was a stranger."

Classified Columns

TRAVEL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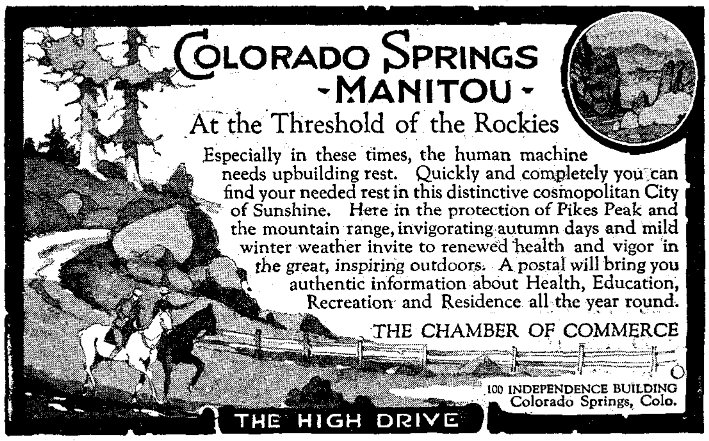
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